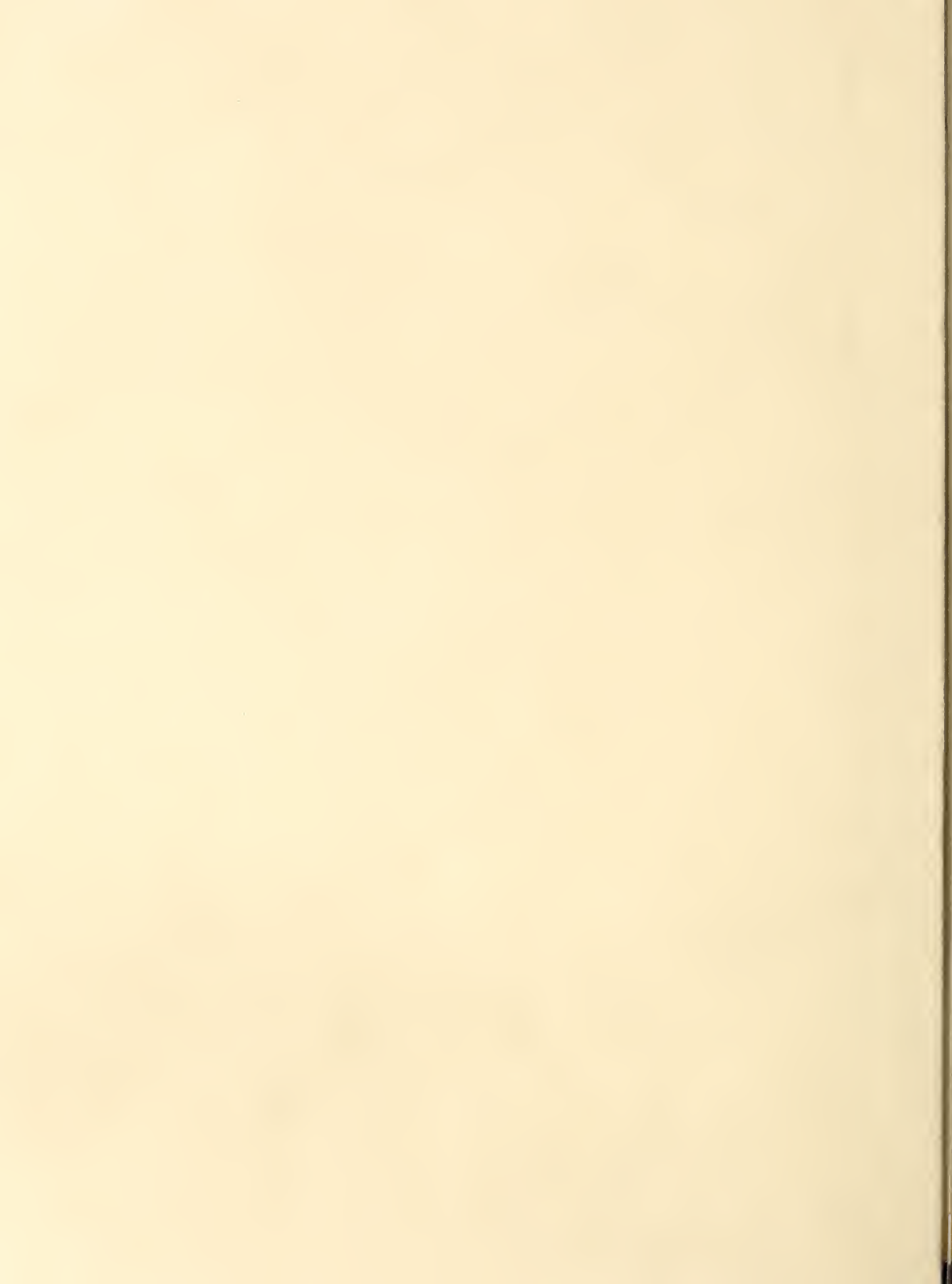


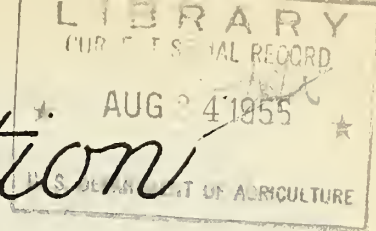
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# Crop Production



Release:  
August 10, 1956  
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## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1956

Corn is estimated at 3,144 million bushels, 3 percent less than last year but 2 percent more than average.

All Wheat is estimated at 939 million bushels, nearly the same as last year but 18 percent less than the 1945-54 average,

Oats are estimated at 1,140 million bushels, 24 percent less than last year's record and 14 percent less than average,

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 190 million bushels, compared with last year's record crop of 241 million and the average of 141 million.

Hay is estimated at 108 million tons, 5 million tons less than last year's record, but 4 million tons more than average.

Soybeans are estimated at 443 million bushels, nearly 20 percent more than last year's record and 75 percent more than average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 33.4 million hundredweight, 5 percent more than last year and slightly above average.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 153.5 million hundredweight, 3 percent more than last year and 2 percent above average,

Peaches are estimated at 65.7 million bushels, 27 percent more than last year's short crop, but 2 percent less than average.

Apples are estimated at 90.5 million bushels, 15 percent less than last year and average.

# CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies,

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1945-54:	1955	Indi- cated Aug. 1, 1956	Average: 1945-54:	1955	Indicated		
						July 1, 1956	Aug. 1, 1956	
Corn, all	bu.	37.1	40.6	40.5	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,266,688	3,143,779
Wheat, all	"	17.1	19.8	18.6	1,148,289	936,761	922,262	938,988
Winter	"	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	717,086	721,946
All spring	"	14.2	17.2	14.4	274,599	233,714	205,176	217,042
Durum	"	11.9	14.9	14.0	30,963	20,070	30,991	34,798
Other spring	"	14.4	17.4	14.5	243,636	213,644	174,185	182,244
Oats	"	34.1	38.3	32.2	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,143,929	1,139,727
Barley	"	26.6	27.5	28.1	278,166	400,295	347,696	361,472
Rye	"	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,986	21,961
Flaxseed	"	9.1	8.3	7.8	37,959	41,258	42,124	44,250
Rice 100 lb. bag		1/2,254	1/2,931	1/2,899	42,756	53,532	46,315	46,457
Sorghum grain	bu.	18.6	18.8	16.7	141,334	241,100	---	189,676
Cotton	bale	1/ 283	1/ 417	1/ 394	13,098	14,721	---	13,552
Hay, all	ton	1.39	1.49	1.42	103,648	112,782	107,111	107,707
Hay, wild	"	.83	.74	.71	11,849	9,097	8,763	8,537
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,343	59,312
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	"	1.41	1.46	1.35	29,509	24,174	20,566	20,624
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.03	1.16	1.07	6,354	4,708	4,488	4,749
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb. bag		1/1,028	1/1,100	1/1,099	16,103	16,968	16,074	16,002
Peas, dry field	"	1/1,137	1/ 899	1/1,403	3,868	2,525	4,802	5,134
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.0	19.9	21.1	253,653	371,106	---	442,557
Peanuts 3/	lb.	790	925	980	1,809,520	1,564,530	---	1,479,170
Potatoes: 4/	cwt.							
Winter	"	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	6,022	6,022
Early spring	"	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	3,923	3,923
Late spring	"	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	24,069	24,069
Early summer	"	76.8	100.0	89.8	9,800	11,058	9,286	9,350
Late summer	"	150.4	166.6	172.4	33,269	31,682	33,917	33,391
Fall	"	162.6	168.8	174.6	150,175	148,383	---	153,522
Total	"	148.7	160.6	164.3	226,360	227,046	---	230,277
Sweetpotatoes 4/	"	52.8	61.4	55.9	20,051	20,946	15,684	16,032
Tobacco	lb.	1,236	1,467	1,448	2,128,194	2,195,788	1,890,888	1,997,637
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.7	25.5	26.2	6,689	7,251	6,555	6,617
Sugar beets	"	14.5	16.5	16.4	11,167	12,228	12,755	12,936
Broomcorn	"	1/ 268	1/ 281	1/ 215	35	44	---	26
Hops	lb.	1,431	1,556	1,533	53,154	36,874	38,839	37,723
Pasture	pct.	5/ 79	5/ 76	5/ 70	---	---	---	---

1/Pounds. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/Picked and threshed.  
4/Averages 1949-54. 5/Condition August 1.



# CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1956

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated	
				July 1, 1956	August 1, 1956
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 105,920	106,234	89,263	90,453
Peaches	"	1/ 66,989	1/ 51,827	64,412	65,686
Pears	"	1/ 30,230	29,622	30,377	30,475
Grapes	ton	1/ 2,906	3,237	2,974	3,008
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 212	1/ 263	178	171
Apricots ( 3 States)	"	1/ 215	1/ 281	195	193
Pecans	lb.	137,798	146,860	---	169,880

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1945-54	1954	1955	1956
Oranges and Tangerines	pct.	73	78	72	73
Grapefruit	"	58	67	60	68
Lemons	"	74	75	80	69

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	12,289	12,520	12,620	4,928	4,951	4,961
July	11,508	11,453	11,697	4,377	4,617	4,752
Jan. - July Incl.	72,982	76,457	79,013	37,225	36,661	36,942

# CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1956 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1955	1956	1956
	1945-54			percent of 1955
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	83,260	79,900	77,596	97.1
Wheat, all	67,192	47,255	50,466	106.8
Winter	47,810	33,660	35,372	105.1
All spring	19,383	13,595	15,094	111.0
Durum	2,489	1,348	2,484	184.3
Other spring	16,894	12,247	12,610	103.0
Oats	38,912	39,138	35,427	90.5
Barley	10,443	14,553	12,867	88.4
Rye	1,714	2,092	1,724	82.4
Flaxseed	4,190	4,982	5,685	114.1
Rice	1,879	1,826	1,602	87.7
Popcorn	169,740	148,300	165,600	111.7
Sorghum grain	7,460	12,839	11,362	88.5
Cotton <u>1/</u>	22,746	17,506	16,962	96.9
Hay, all	74,382	75,549	75,595	100.0
Hay, wild	14,282	12,242	12,093	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	18,941	28,432	29,719	104.5
Hay, clover and timothy <u>2/</u>	20,910	16,506	15,316	92.8
Hay, lespedeza	6,046	4,063	4,425	108.9
Beans, dry edible	1,579	1,543	1,456	94.4
Peas, dry field	344	281	366	130.2
Soybeans for beans	12,698	18,668	20,953	112.2
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	2,387	1,691	1,509	89.2
Potatoes: <u>4/</u>				
Winter	21	30	34	111.9
Early spring	23	26	26	102.7
Late spring	206	178	164	92.2
Early summer	127	111	104	94.1
Late summer	223	190	194	101.8
Fall	924	879	879	100.0
Total	1,525	1,414	1,402	99.1
Sweetpotatoes <u>4/</u>	378	341	287	84.0
Tobacco	1,726	1,497	1,380	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	284	252	88.8
Sugar beets	768	740	789	106.6
Broomcorn	259	316	238	75.4
Hops	37	24	25	103.8

1/Acreage in cultivation July 1.

2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/Picked and threshed.

4/Average 1949-54.

APPROVED:

*True D. Morse*

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## CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1956

Crop production prospects improved slightly during July although the combined outlook for all crops as of August 1 remained considerably below last year's outstanding total.

Wheat, soybeans, cotton, hay and most late crops maintained or improved standings in most areas under weather which was generally cool and rainy over most of the eastern half of the Nation. Drought deepened in Texas and some adjoining areas in the southern Plains and Southwest. Rainfall in parts of the Corn Belt and northern Plains as well as in some Southeastern areas was insufficient and more will be needed to mature good crops. Grain and hay harvest in many areas made slower than usual progress as rains frequently interrupted field work.

The corn crop, now estimated at 3,144 million bushels, declined moderately during the past month and now is outranked by crops of five recent years. Gains in prospects since July 1 in East North Central States were more than offset by considerable yield losses in Nebraska and Iowa, as well as in a number of other States where deficient soil moisture failed to furnish needed supplements to summer rainfall. Soybeans fared somewhat better than corn with the crop on the uptrend in most sections. The Illinois crop is outstanding with near-record yields expected on the expanded acreage. The 443 million bushel national soybean crop exceeds last year's previous high by nearly one-fifth.

Favorable to surprisingly high outturns of winter wheat on fields already harvested and yields generally exceeding earlier estimates in some northern areas have resulted in slight gains in the estimated production. The 722 million bushel estimate as of August 1 reflects deterioration in northeastern areas from delayed harvest but improved conditions in Illinois and in Washington and Oregon. Spring wheat estimated at 217 million bushels is up slightly from a month ago because improved prospects in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota were not offset by decreases in several States. Included in this total is a durum wheat crop now estimated well above a month ago. Rust damage has been light this season even to durum wheat.

Oats in late sections profited by cool weather and filled well as maturity was slowed. The 1.1 billion bushel crop now estimated is little changed from last month. Relatively poor yields in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and a number of other States contributed to unusually heavy diversion to hay in some sections and withdrawal of acreage for grain to the Soil Bank. The barley crop made some recovery in most late sections in North Dakota and Minnesota and the 361.5 million bushel total, although 10 percent below last year, represents higher than average yields.

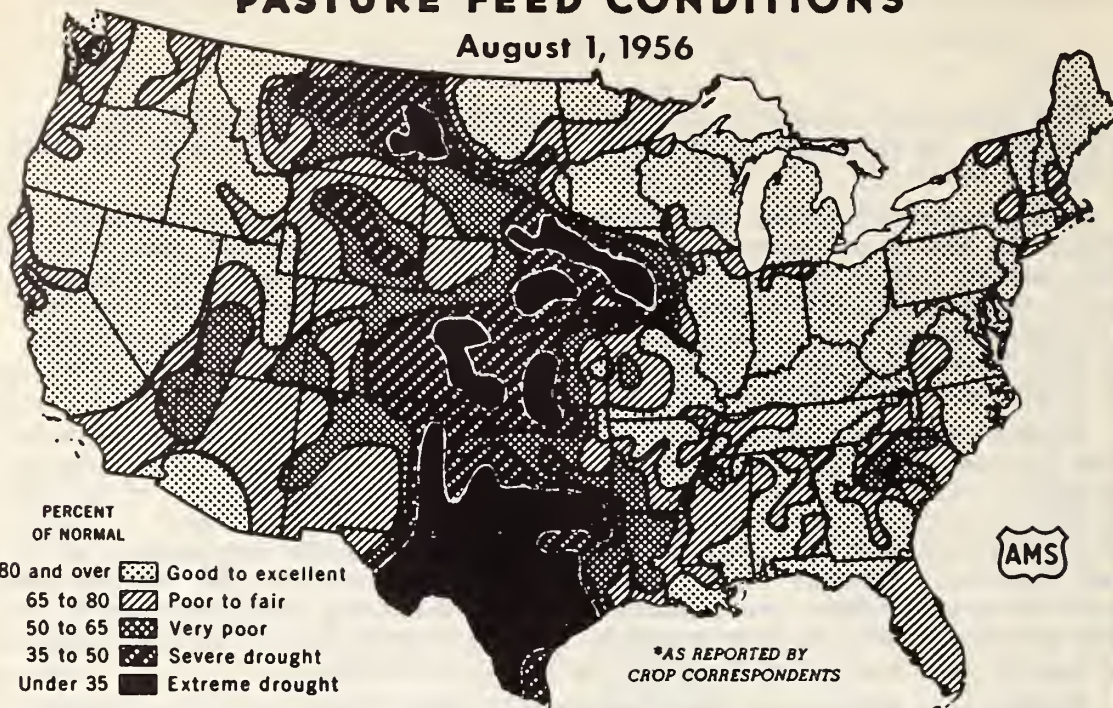
Rice crop developments continue favorable on the reduced acreage with record or near record yield prospects in most southern producing States except Texas and an excellent California crop. The total crop, estimated at 46.5 million bags, changed little from the July prospect, is 13 percent below the 1955 crop. Rye production is expected to be one-fourth less than last year's large crop. Flaxseed prospects improved during July with favorable conditions in North Dakota and Minnesota which more than offset declines in Montana. The 44 million bushel crop now estimated ranks third largest of record.

The initial sorghum grain forecast of the season of nearly 190 million bushels reflects a decline of over a fifth from the record 1955 crop. The sharply reduced acreage planted this year in important producing States had to contend with drought which intensified in July in many areas.



# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

August 1, 1956



\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

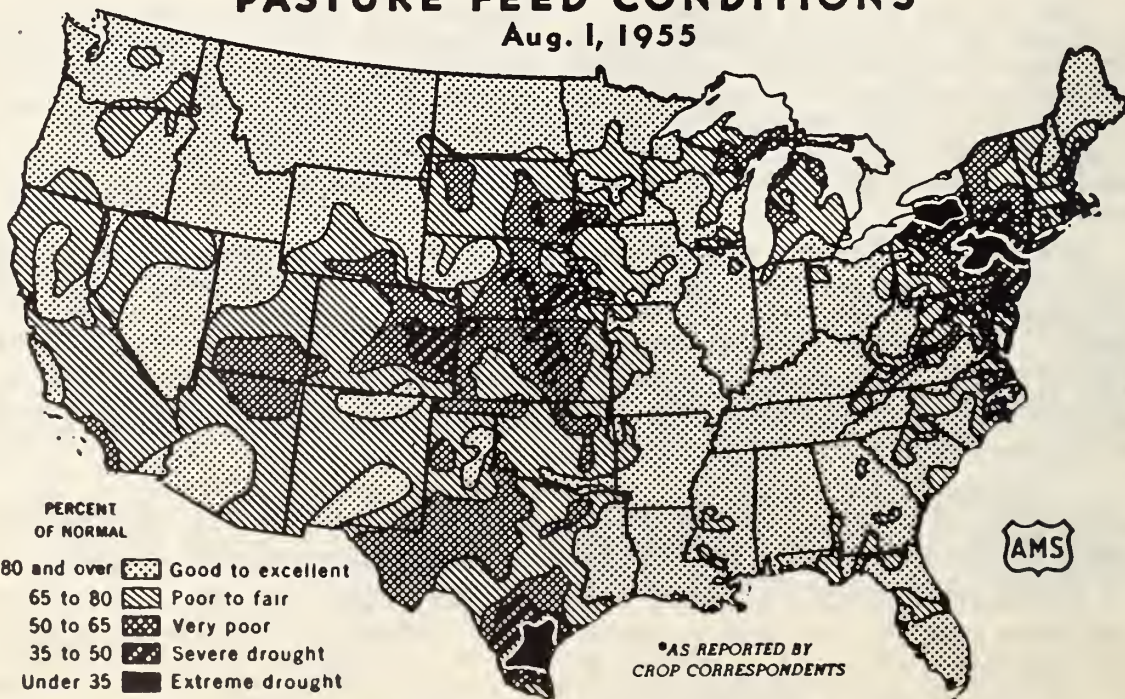
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3449-56 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Aug. 1, 1955



\*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1788-55 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



Most other field crops have good production prospects under sectional conditions which vary greatly. The August 1 cotton crop estimate of 13,552,000 bales is 8 percent less than last year's crop. The tobacco crop of almost 2 billion pounds is 9 percent smaller than last year's after a slow start and some disease threats, especially in Kentucky. Peanuts have flourished in both the Virginia-Carolina and the Southeastern areas. A total crop only 5 percent below that of 1955 is in prospect from a tenth less acreage even though drought losses are severe in the Southwest. The dry bean crop is near average although 6 percent less than last year. Dry pea production looks more than double last year's small crop and almost a third above average. Sugar beet tonnage will be about 6 percent larger than last year from increased acreage with yields almost matching last year's record. There will be almost a tenth less sugarcane from nearly a fifth less acreage. The late summer potato crop, although slightly larger than last year's, is in a more favorable marketing situation. There will be fewer sweetpotatoes, and much less broomcorn than last year but more hops.

Although the total hay crop of almost 108 million tons edged up slightly from the July estimate, a considerable loss of quality and some tonnage losses occurred in some areas. Much more grain hay acreage was cut than usual in West North Central States to partially offset shortages in other forage. The pasture feed situation is far from satisfactory. The national August 1 average condition at 70 percent of normal is much below last year and the average level for the date. Drought conditions persisted in many Great Plains and South Central areas. The critical sections outlined in the map on page 6 contrast sharply with the good pastures in North Atlantic, East North Central and far Western States. Western range feed averages lowest for August since 1934 with more than usual decline during July.

The Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank Act has gained wide farmer participation in some areas with preliminary reports indicating reductions in the acreage harvested or for harvest of certain crops. Production estimates shown in this report as of August 1 make allowances for such changes through yield reduction on the acreage for harvest estimated July 1. These estimates allowed for a major part of the acreage now reported in the Soil Bank. Special surveys made during late July in several Corn Belt States furnish some guidance in the further allowances made although the final effects of the program are still uncertain and will not be known until results of fall acreage surveys and Soil Bank compliance checks are available. As usual, revisions in estimates of acreage for harvest will be published in the December Annual Summary.

Production of deciduous fruits is expected to total about 4 percent below last year and average. As a result of generally favorable growing conditions, prospective tonnage of fruit is about 1 percent greater than a month ago. During July improved prospects for apples, peaches, grapes, and plums more than offset declines for cherries, apricots, and prunes. Compared with last year, there will be more peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, but fewer apples, grapes, sweet and sour cherries, and apricots.

Prospects for the 1956-57 citrus crops are generally favorable. In California and Arizona, conditions have favored the crop during the past month, but the Texas citrus area and some spots in Florida were getting dry.

Summer vegetable and melon production is about 5 percent above average and about equal to last year's supply. Fresh market vegetables will be more plentiful than last year by about 6 percent but melon supplies will be about a tenth smaller. Most of the increases expected in vegetables will be in the major crops--tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, celery and onions.



Production of 6 important vegetables for commercial processing which dominate the total is expected to be about 30 percent more than in 1955 and a third more than the 10-year average. The tomato crop for canning and manufactured products is expected to reach a record of 4.3 million tons--a third above last year. Sweet corn tonnage for canning and freezing will be 31 percent larger than last year and contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut will be 65 percent larger than last year's low supply.

July egg production of 4,752 million eggs was a record high for the month--3 percent more than in July last year and 9 percent above average. Two-thirds of the increase over last year could be credited to a larger number of layers and one-third to higher rates of lay which reached record levels for the month in all parts of the country. Milk production during July was 2 percent more than July 1955 which was about average. Production per cow in crop reporter's herds on August averaged a record high of 19.00 pounds--5 percent above a year earlier. New high averages for the date were reached in all geographical regions.

CORN: Prospective production of corn declined about 4 percent during July is now indicated at 3,144 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 3 percent less than the 1955 production but 2 percent more than average. The expected yield of 40.5 bushels per acre is practically the same as the 40.6 bushels in 1955 but well above the average of 37.1 bushels. The production forecast takes into account an estimated acreage diverted to the Soil Bank. Such diversion was extensive in Nebraska and Iowa.

In the Corn Belt States, which normally produce about 80 percent of the Nation's crop, production prospects declined 5 percent during July. The eastern part of the Belt had relatively favorable weather during July and expected production in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan is larger than a month earlier. The indicated yield per acre in Illinois is the State's second highest of record. Development of the crop in Ohio is about two weeks later than at this time in 1955 with about three-fourths tasseled by August 1. A late fall will be necessary for the usual proportions of the crop to reach maturity. In Illinois, about 90 percent had tasseled by August 1, which is somewhat ahead of last year.

In the western Corn Belt, the expected production declined 11 percent during July. A moisture shortage in Nebraska and parts of Iowa caused a sharp decline in prospects in these States. Iowa yield is indicated at only 44.0 bushels per acre, 6 bushels below average, and Nebraska's 17.0 bushels per acre is only a little over one-half the 30 bushel average. High temperatures and inadequate rains in Nebraska caused much of the non-irrigated acreage to burn beyond recovery. About 90 percent of the Iowa and 70 percent of the Nebraska corn had reached or passed the tasseling stage by August 1. Yield prospects in Missouri increased during the month but remained unchanged in Kansas, the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for growth and development of corn in the North Atlantic States and yield prospects on August 1 were higher than July 1 expectations. Crop prospects in the South Atlantic States also improved with expected outturn only slightly less than the new record crop harvested in 1955. A decline is indicated in all the South Central States except Kentucky which remained the same. Dry weather caused a sharp drop in Texas and Mississippi. Current production for the area is 5 percent less than average. Good yields are expected in the western States with indicated production slightly larger than a month ago.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 939 million bushels, an increase of 17 million bushels from July 1 prospects. This would be nearly the same as the 1955 crop but 18 percent less than the 1945-54 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of 5 million bushels in winter wheat, an increase of 8 million bushels in other spring wheat and nearly 4 million bushels more durum wheat. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 18.6 bushels compares with 19.8 bushels in 1955 and the average of 17.1 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1956 winter wheat crop is estimated at 722 million bushels, 5 million bushels above the July 1 forecast. This compares with 703 million bushels produced in 1955 and the average of 874 million bushels. With harvest still underway in northern States, the outturn to date has generally been above pre-harvest expectations. During the past month, prospects declined in the northeastern area as wet, cool weather delayed harvest, caused considerable lodging and generally lowered quality of the grain. In the South Atlantic and East South Central regions, yields were at record or near record levels.

The indicated yield of 20.4 bushels per harvested acre is one-half bushel below the record yield of 20.9 recorded in 1952 and 1955. This compares with the average yield of 18.3 bushels.

In an area extending from Wisconsin and Michigan eastward through Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the coast States from Virginia to New York, frequent rains during July delayed harvest. This has resulted in considerable lodging, shattering, and sprouting of grain in the head which has lowered the quality. Although the outturn in this area is below expectations a month ago, yields are still above average.

Record or near-record yields were recorded in the South Atlantic States with Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee also realizing record high yields. Throughout this area, yields exceeded earlier expectations as favorable growing and harvest seasons culminated in a bountiful harvest. A surprisingly good outturn in Illinois raised the yield to 36.5 bushels per acre, 3.5 bushels above the previous record set a year ago. The South Carolina yield was 3.5 bushels above record, while yields in North Carolina and Tennessee were 2.5 bushels higher than the previous record for the respective States.

In Kansas, rains delayed the completion of harvest in northern sections and yields were reduced by shattering and the poor harvest conditions. Quality of the 1956 crop was excellent with the highest protein content since quality checks began in 1948. Wet weather also delayed harvest and reduced yields in Nebraska, but quality was good.

Prospects continued to improve in Washington and Oregon as prevailing hot, dry weather during the last three weeks of July hastened maturity and permitted rapid progress of harvest though causing some minor shriveling of grain. Harvest was in full swing by August 1. The prospective yields are above last year and the average for both States. The Oregon yield of 31.5 bushels is 1.5 bushels above the previous record established in 1951.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Prospective production of all spring wheat increased 12 million bushels during July and is now indicated at 217 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 7 percent smaller than the



1955 production of 234 million bushels and 21 percent below average. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 14.4 bushels compares with 17.2 bushels in 1955 and the average of 14.2 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 182 million bushels, 8 million bushels more than forecast on July 1. The 1956 crop is expected to be 15 percent below the 1955 production of 214 million bushels and 25 percent below average. Yield prospects are quite "spotted" in the Dakotas and Montana as numerous local areas were severely damaged by earlier drought and heat. However, the hard wheat areas as a whole showed improvement from a month ago as most areas received welcome moisture in varying amounts, accompanied by relatively cool temperatures that greatly benefited fields in the filling stage. South Dakota yield prospects were reduced ~~severely~~ by lack of moisture and above normal temperatures during June and early July with the rains and cool weather coming too late to save a considerable portion of the acreage. Yield prospects in Washington were the same as a month earlier as hot, dry weather during most of July dimmed prospects for a more favorable outturn. Rust damage is not expected to be a serious problem. Plant development was well advanced in most areas by August 1 and generally considered to be beyond the reach of serious rust damage. Harvest operations were underway in most southern spring wheat areas with nearly half of the South Dakota acreage harvested.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 34.8 million bushels, 73 percent more than the 1955 production and 12 percent more than average. The August 1 production estimate represents an increase of nearly 4 million bushels from July 1 as prospects in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota increased to more than offset the decline in South Dakota. The durum area witnessed a relatively cool July that was favorable to plant development, especially in areas where heads were filling, but the durum area in South Dakota failed to respond favorably due to a continued shortage of moisture.

Total rust damage to the durum crop is expected to be light but individual fields and late areas of susceptible varieties may suffer considerable damage. Fields in the northern part of the spring wheat area appear to be the most seriously threatened but cool weather has reduced rust development. Some of the new durum varieties also may be escaping rust damage because of resistance. Durum maturity is running later than usual with harvest just getting underway by August 1 in southern areas.

OATS: Production of oats is estimated at 1,140 million bushels, one-fourth less than last year's record outturn and the smallest crop in 13 years. Despite greatly improved yield prospects for late oats in the Atlantic region, the current U. S. estimate reflects a drop of 1 percent from last month's forecast mainly as the result of diversion of additional oats acreage from intentions for grain to grain hay and to the Soil Bank acreage reserve. The adjustment for this diversion is reflected in the estimated production for this month. Greatest reduction in acreage for grain occurred during July in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and several adjoining States where prospective yields were relatively poor.

Production in the important oats area comprising the 12 North Central States is now estimated at 885 million bushels, the smallest since 1944. Heavy rains caused lodging of some stands. This and frequent showers delayed combining and some fields became weedy. More rainfall in early August also damaged some grain in the swath in central Minnesota. Although harvest is somewhat behind last year, combining operations have progressed into northern producing States

by the end of July. About 35 percent of the oats acreage in North Dakota had been swathed or combined by August 7 and the bulk of the remainder was rapidly maturing. In Montana, droughty conditions in northern and eastern counties reduced yield prospects sharply from earlier prospects.

Late oats in the Atlantic States made a remarkable recovery from a slow start. Rainfall was ample during July and below normal temperatures were very favorable for growth and maturity. Early planted fields in New York have turned color but were not yet ready for harvest by August 1. In Pennsylvania, some fields of spring seeded oats were already cut and late plantings were heading. Prospects in the North Atlantic area are now one-fourth above last month's poor outlook.

SOYBEANS: August 1 indications point to a soybean production of 443 million bushels. This tops last year's record crop by nearly a fifth and is 75 percent above average. The prospective bumper production is the result of better than average yields coupled with the largest acreage of record--nearly 21 million acres for harvest as beans. The U. S. indicated yield of 21.1 bushels per acre compares with 19.9 bushels last year and the average of 20.0 bushels per acre.

Growing conditions for soybeans during July were excellent in most major producing areas. The crop generally is well advanced and is ahead of last year and average except in the northern areas. Ohio is rather late with about one-third of the acreage planted after June 10. A part of the Indiana acreage is also a little later than usual but is in excellent condition. Although the soybean outlook on August 1 is optimistic, the crop is at a critical stage and average rainfall will be needed during August to maintain the favorable conditions since reserve moisture supplies are low over much of the western and southern soybean areas.

In Illinois, the largest producing State, soybeans have seldom looked better and near record yields are expected. By August 1, 60 percent of the acreage had started to pod, compared with only 40 percent last year and the average of 44 percent. The record acreage in Minnesota is in excellent condition with ample moisture in most sections. Iowa has been hardest hit by drought of the major States but late July rains were very beneficial and a fair yield is promised. Half of the soybeans in that State were showing pods by August 1, which is slightly ahead of average. Missouri had abundant rains in July and the condition on August 1 was unusually high with the crop farther advanced than last year.

The North and South Atlantic areas have better than average yield prospects, with exceptionally favorable conditions reported from New Jersey southward to North Carolina. Record high yields are expected in Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina, where rainfall has been ample and growing conditions excellent. South Carolina has been hit by hot dry weather in the principal soybean district. The yield in that State, while still above average, is far below last year.

In the South Central States, growing conditions during July were generally favorable although by the end of the month some areas were beginning to get dry. Yields for the area average about the same as last year but higher than average. Little rain has fallen since the end of July and temperatures over much of the soybean area of Arkansas and Mississippi have been very high during the first several days of August.



BARLEY: The estimated production of 361.5 million bushels of barley is 10 percent below the large crop of 400.3 million bushels harvested in 1955, but 30 percent above average. This year's crop is smaller than last year due entirely to reduced acreage for harvest since the estimated yield of 28.1 bushels per harvested acre is 0.6 bushel above last year.

Early spring drought in the western Great Plains adversely affected this year's barley crop. In most other areas, favorable climatic conditions and improved cultural practices paid off in a continuation of the upward trend in yields which has been under way for several years.

In North Dakota and Minnesota, favorable weather during July resulted in some recovery from the comparatively poor prospects a month earlier but in Montana and South Dakota present prospects point to outturns even below the poor outlook on July 1. With a very good crop already harvested in California, production in the Pacific Coast States will be substantially above last year. Most of the barley in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wyoming, western Colorado, and Pacific Northwest States still remained to be harvested on August 1.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at almost 22.0 million bushels, about the same as the July 1 forecast. This is about one-fourth less than the 1955 crop but 2 percent more than the average. The smaller crop than last year is due to less acreage harvested and a lower yield per acre, especially in the important producing North Central States where the crop started out under unfavorable conditions last fall and suffered further damage from the spring and early summer droughts. Yield per acre is estimated at 12.7 bushels compared with 14.2 bushels last year and the average of 12.5 bushels.

In North Dakota, about one-half of the acreage was either cut, swathed or combined by August 1 and the remaining acreage was ready to harvest. Yield per acre is estimated at 11.5 bushels-- $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels below the 1955 yield and almost 2 bushels below average. In South Dakota, about two-thirds of the acreage is harvested with the estimated yield of 9.0 bushels per acre  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels less than in 1955 and almost 4 bushels below average. In Nebraska, the estimated yield of 9.0 bushels is 2 bushels below 1955 and almost 1 bushel below average. In the other important producing States of Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota, harvest is somewhat later than usual but the growing season was generally favorable and the crop is turning out average or better yields. In most other producing States, weather was generally favorable for maturity and harvest.

RICE: Production of rice is now estimated at 46.5 million equivalent-100 pound bags--almost the same as the July 1 forecast. A crop of this size would be 13 percent less than the 53.5 million bags harvested last year and the smallest crop since 1951. The smaller crop than last year is due to reduced acreage allotments and a slightly lower yield per acre. The yield per acre indicated at 2,899 pounds compares with the record high yield of 2,931 pounds in 1955 and the 10-year average of 2,254 pounds. Prospective yields per acre improved during July in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, declined slightly in Texas and remained unchanged in Mississippi and California.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, a crop of 36.5 million bags is expected compared with



42.3 million bags harvested in 1955. Record to near record high yields per acre are indicated for each of these States except Texas. Although the yield in Texas is indicated to be 200 pounds per acre less than last year, it is still considerably higher than for any other year. The crop continues to be in good condition in each of these States even though grass and weeds are more prevalent than usual. Also, the shortage of irrigation water plus the intrusion of salt water is causing some concern in limited sections of Louisiana and Texas. Harvest of early varieties is underway in Louisiana and Texas.

In California, a crop of 10.0 million bags of rice--only 1.2 million bags less than last year--is still in prospect. Weather conditions continue to be most satisfactory for the crop even though some fields contain more than the usual amount of grass.

POPCORN: Growers in 17 commercial popcorn producing States planted 172,000 acres of popcorn this year, about 12 percent more than the 154,200 acres planted in 1955, but 4 percent below the average of 180,000 acres. The 1956 acreage is relatively high, but in recent years more acres were planted in 1952 and 1953. Plantings by States show considerable variation although major States generally planted more acreage this year than last. Indiana, the leading producing State, planted 13 percent more popcorn than last year; Iowa, next largest producing State, 17 percent more; and Illinois, the third ranking State, 28 percent more. Kentucky, largest producing State in the southern area, planted 27 percent more. The estimated 165,600 acres for harvest is about 12 percent more than the 148,300 acres harvested last year.

Crop prospects are generally good in most areas although dry weather and heat damaged the crop in some areas, particularly in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Southwest. Conditions are good to excellent in most major producing States. Some early popcorn will be harvested in Kentucky and Tennessee in late August or early September.

For the first time, estimates are included for six States not heretofore published. These States are shown in a footnote below the popcorn statistical table. In the "other" group of 6 States acreage for harvest is down more than one-fourth from last year due largely to much less acreage in Delaware, Maryland, and Alabama. No official estimate of popcorn production will be released until December 1956.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: A sorghum grain crop of 190.7 million bushels is forecast compared with the record crop of 241 million bushels last year and the average of 141 million bushels. The drop from last year results from a decline in acreage for harvest and a lower prospective yield. Condition of the crop August 1 indicates a yield of only 16.7 bushels per harvested acre compared with 18.8 last year and the average of 18.6 bushels.

The acreage to be harvested for grain is indicated at 11.4 million acres, considerably under the 12.8 million acres harvested last year but far above the 7.5 million average. The decline in acreage for grain harvest is caused largely by a decline in plantings. Also a smaller portion of planted acreage is expected to make grain. Inadequate moisture at planting time and the Acreage Reserve Program caused a large acreage in the Plains States to go into the acreage reserve which otherwise would have been planted to sorghums

for grain. The acreage for grain is indicated below last year in all major producing States except Nebraska which shows a sizeable increase and California which is unchanged. The decline in Texas of 1.3 million acres represents nearly the entire U. S. drop since other State acreage changes are largely compensating. One-half the Nation's crop is expected to be produced in Texas this year compared with 60 percent last year.

Weather conditions have not been favorable for sorghums in the Plains States where most of the sorghum grain is grown. Low moisture supplies during late spring and early summer caused extensive delay in plantings and a considerable acreage did not show a stand until mid-July. July rains were widely scattered, and although they were beneficial, the outcome of this year's crop is largely dependent upon August and early September moisture. In Texas, a fair early crop has been harvested in the Coastal Bend and Lower Valley but the crop is poor in the south central, central and northeast. Some parts of the southern and northern High Plains received spotted, but timely showers in July. The crop is late in the Oklahoma Panhandle and was needing moisture by August 1. Considerable replanting was necessary in central and western Kansas in early July as a result of soil crusting and insect damage. Much of the early planting in eastern Colorado was lost and planting continued past mid-July. Rains during July improved prospects in New Mexico. Nebraska sorghums were also in need of rain on August 1. Irrigated sorghums in California, Arizona and sections of the other Plains States are showing excellent prospects.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 44.2 million bushels, 7 percent more than in 1955 and a sixth larger than average. This would be the third largest crop of record. The estimated yield per acre is 7.8 bushels, slightly higher than estimated last month. This yield compares with 8.3 bushels in 1955 and the average of 9.1 bushels.

Weather conditions in North Dakota and Minnesota were favorable for crop development as moisture supplies were adequate for normal plant development. These two States account for all of the increase in production from a month ago and more than offset decreased prospects in several minor producing States. Prolonged heat and drought conditions in South Dakota were broken during the month with beneficial moisture restoring production prospects to the level of a month earlier. The Montana crop continued downward as areas in the eastern part of the State suffered from lack of moisture. Grasshopper infestation is general throughout the main flax-producing area and building up to severe concentrations in drier areas. Control measures will be needed to prevent losses to late flax. In Minnesota, development of the crop ranges from harvest just getting underway in southern areas to just blooming in northern areas. In North Dakota about 15 percent of the acreage was turning or ripe, two-thirds was in bloom or bolting but still green and nearly 20 percent had not yet reached the bloom stage. Harvesting had started in South Dakota with some fields not yet blossomed in northern counties.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed this year is estimated at 1,509,000 acres, about 11 percent below the 1,691,000 acres harvested last year, and 37 percent below the 1945-54 average acreage picked and threshed. Compared with last year, a 4 percent increase is indicated for the Virginia-Carolina area; a decrease of about 5 percent



for the Southeast area, and a decrease of 28 percent for the Southwest peanut area. Growers in the Virginia-Carolina area benefited this year from an increase in allotments for types of peanuts in short supply. In the Southeast, growers are expected to harvest an acreage fairly close to their allotments. In the Southwest area, prolonged drouth in most of Texas and southeastern Oklahoma is expected to drastically reduce the acreage of peanuts picked and threshed. In Texas, it is estimated that 35 percent less acreage will be harvested for nuts than last year, and in Oklahoma 8 percent less.

Production of peanuts is forecast at 1,479 million pounds, about 5 percent below the production of 1,565 million pounds last year. In the Virginia-Carolina area production is indicated to be 33 percent greater than last year, while in the Southeastern area the indicated production of 793 million pounds is only slightly below last year. In the drouth-plagued Southwestern area, production for 1956 is forecast at only 170 million pounds, 55 percent below last year's production of 376 million pounds.

Growing conditions in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas have been very favorable for peanuts this year and above average yields are in prospect for the Virginia-Carolina area and record-equalling yields for Georgia, Florida and Alabama in the Southeast. However, in the Southwest, drouth has drastically curtailed the development and growth of peanuts and the yield in Texas, where the lowest condition since 1934 was reported, is forecast at only 350 pounds per acre. In Oklahoma, more favorable conditions exist in the important Caddo County area where a sizable acreage of peanuts is grown under irrigation, and a yield of 600 pounds per acre is indicated for the State as a whole.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production is estimated at 16 million bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is only slightly less than forecast last month but about 6 percent less than in 1955 and is near the 10-year average production. The indicated yield of 1,099 pounds (cleaned basis) compares with 1,100 pounds last year and the average of 1,028 pounds per acre.

In the Northeast bean area, conditions in New York improved during July. Moderate to heavy rains during the first two weeks of the month and scattered showers during the last two weeks provided ample moisture for rapid growth of the crop. No change from a month ago is reported in the prospective yield in Michigan, where the crop made good progress in most areas but earlier rains in Huron county damaged a considerable acreage.

Prospects in the Northwest area continue good. Nebraska beans are in excellent condition although there is some late planted acreage that is subject to damage from early frosts. Yield indications improved in that State while all other States of the area show no change from a month ago. In the Southwest, (Pinto area) Colorado conditions declined because of the lack of rainfall in the dry land areas. Yields in the irrigated sections of the State are expected to be good. The decrease in Colorado and Utah was only partially offset by improved conditions in New Mexico. In California, the excellent prospects of a month ago continued for Large Limas and "other" beans, with no change in indicated production of these varieties. However, Baby Lima prospects declined somewhat due to the hot weather.



DRY PEAS: Dry pea production this year is estimated at 5,134,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is an increase of 7 percent over the forecast a month ago, more than double the small crop of 1955 and nearly a third higher than the 10-year average. The large production is the result of both increased acreage and a record yield per acre. The U. S. cleaned yield is indicated at 1,403 pounds per acre compared with only 899 pounds last year and the average of 1,137 pounds per acre.

Growing conditions this season have been excellent, especially in the major producing States of Idaho and Washington. Yields are expected to be above last year and average in all producing States except Montana, where the small acreage has been damaged by drought. Exceptionally high yields are reported on the irrigated acreage in Washington and in most of the dry land acreage; however, hot weather in late July lowered yields on some late planted fields. Harvesting has started in south central Idaho with good yields reported. North Idaho yields are reported excellent except on some late planted acreage, although there was some damage by heavy rains on July 13 especially in Lewis county.

HAY: All hay production is forecast at nearly 108 million tons on the basis of August 1 prospects. This is an increase of less than 1 percent over the tonnage indicated a month ago, mainly because a much larger acreage of grain hay was cut during July than expected earlier and also because of improved prospects for lespedeza. If a crop of this size is finally harvested, it will exceed the average production by 4 million tons, but fall 5 million tons short of last year's record crop.

Rainfall during July was beneficial to growth of hay crops east of the Mississippi River. However, frequent showers hindered harvest and curing, especially in the Ohio Valley, Lake State areas and the Atlantic Region. Much of the hay cut in these areas during July received one or more showers. Quality is below last year as a result of the rains and also because harvest was unduly delayed and crops were not cut at the proper stage of growth. Burning of spoiled hay in the windrows and removal of damaged hay from fields was reported from Pennsylvania. Curing difficulties and losses in tonnage actually saved were also experienced in other States. Growing conditions were generally favorable for hay in Missouri and in parts of Minnesota and eastern Iowa as well as in the West. However, in the Plains States, deficiencies of soil moisture and high temperatures curtailed yields of alfalfa, clover and wild hay. Farmers in Nebraska, South Dakota and several adjoining States cut larger acreages than usual of grain hay, mostly oats, to supplement the disappointing outturn of other kinds of hay.

Prospective production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, the Nation's leading hay, is now estimated at 59 million tons, practically the same as forecast a month ago and the largest crop of record. Quality of alfalfa harvested during July was generally good west of the Mississippi River but eastward it was inferior to last year as a result of the frequent rains and delayed harvest. Improved growing conditions and higher prospective yields partly offset the quality factor. Third cuttings turned out somewhat better than expected in Kansas and quality was good. Quality in Nebraska's Platte Valley is about normal, but yields are low.

A reduction in the acreage of clover, timothy, and clover grass mixtures cut and to be cut for hay occurred during July as a result of some diversion to the "Soil Bank." This reduction was mostly in the Corn Belt States. Higher yields in the Atlantic Region more than made up for the loss of acreage, and the production of 20.6 million tons, estimated on the basis of August 1 conditions, is about equal to last month's forecast and compares with 24.2 million tons produced in 1955.

Rainfall during July brought about remarkable recovery in the growth of lespedeza, the South's leading hay crop. After a slow start this spring and early summer, the crop responded well and yields on the acreage to be harvested are expected to be near average. Prospective production is now forecast at 4.7 million tons, 6 percent more than indicated a month ago. Although this would be the largest crop in 4 years, it is one-fourth smaller than the average production.

The wild hay crop is forecast at 8.5 million tons, down 3 percent from earlier estimates as a result of poor prospective yields in Nebraska. A crop of this size would be 6 percent smaller than last year and about one-fourth smaller than average. Harvest was under way by August 1 in Kansas, and was beginning in Nebraska, Wyoming and States farther north.

BROOMCORN: A record low broomcorn crop of 25,800 tons is estimated this year. This is 42 percent less than the comparatively large 1955 production of 44,500 tons, and 2,800 tons less than the small crop produced in 1954. The 10-year average is 34,850 tons.

The acreage planted this year, estimated at 290,500 acres, is about one-fourth less than the 378,500 acres planted in 1955, and is the smallest since 1950. Abandonment of planted acreage is estimated at 17.9 percent, leaving 238,500 acres for harvest as compared with 316,500 acres in 1955 and the average of 259,400 acres. Yield per acre of 215 pounds is sharply below the 1955 yield of 281 pounds and the average of 268 pounds.

Broomcorn prospects in Illinois are very good on the reduced acreage with yield per acre estimated at 725 pounds. In Kansas, unfavorable soil moisture limited stands. Early July rains were beneficial but hot, dry weather in late July reduced prospects materially.

Prospects are generally poor in Oklahoma except in the west central area where July rains improved prospects and normal yields are expected. Drought caused heavy abandonment in central Oklahoma. Much of the early planted crop fell down as a result of disease, hot weather or poor root systems and the late planted broomcorn is being damaged by heat and drought. Broomcorn is late in the Panhandle area. In Texas, conditions in all dry-land areas have been unfavorable and acreage abandonment has been heavy. With severe drought and a sharp reduction in irrigated acreage, the yield per acre is estimated at 170 pounds.

In Colorado and New Mexico, the harvested acreage is expected to be about the same as last year. In the Baca county area, rains have been spotted with good prospects in some localities. However, much of the



acreage was planted following July rains with a late frost needed for the crop to make. Rainfall has been generally favorable in New Mexico and the crop has made satisfactory progress.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U. S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate 800 acres planted, a yield of 1,250 pounds and production of 500 tons. Production in 1955 totaled 1,300 tons.

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop of 1,998 million pounds is in prospect for 1956.

This estimate is 6 percent above the forecast on July 1 as a result of generally favorable growing conditions during the past month. In cases where a significant amount of acreage was actually plowed up for Soil Bank purposes compensating adjustments were made in yields to indicate expected production.

The flue-cured crop, estimated at 1,277 million pounds, is 14 percent below last year's record crop. This year's smaller crop is primarily due to a lower acreage for harvest. July weather was near ideal and an average yield of 1,451 pounds per acre -- 46 pounds under last year's record -- is indicated.

Burley prospects showed some improvement during July, and production is now forecast at 476 million pounds. Most of the burley belt received considerable rainfall during July. In a few areas the rainfall was excessive, resulting in some damage in scattered areas from washing and standing water, but in general the rains were more beneficial than harmful.

Fire-cured tobacco is in good to excellent condition. Production is estimated at 64 million pounds, only slightly under 1955. Generally, the season has been very favorable for this type. Ample rainfall has resulted in luxuriant growth. Harvest is underway in some sections of the fire-cured area, but is reported to be later than usual in Virginia.

Prospects for dark air-cured tobacco increased slightly during the month. The crop is now forecast at 32 million pounds, compared with 30 million pounds indicated on July 1 and at this level is about 2 percent above 1955.

Forecasts of cigar tobaccos are: fillers, 56 million pounds; binders, 32 million pounds; and wrappers, 17 million pounds. Indicated total production of these types at 104 million pounds is up 4 percent from a month earlier.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1956 commercial apple crop is estimated at 90,453,000 bushels, about 15 percent below last year's crop of 106 million bushels. This is the smallest crop since 1948 and the fourth smallest since commercial estimates were started in 1934. The August 1 estimate is an increase of 1,190,000 bushels over the July 1 forecast. Improvement in prospects occurred during July in all geographical sections except the North Central Area.

The Eastern area, with 39.4 million bushels, is down 20 percent from last year but registered an improvement of 1.2 million bushels during July. This area should have about 44 percent of the national crop compared with 46 percent last year. The Eastern crop is 12 percent below the 1945-54 average. A shorter crop this year is noted in all States in the East except North Carolina and Virginia where freeze damage was serious in 1955.



The Western area has prospects for a total of 31.1 million bushels this year or 10.8 millions below 1955 and 11.6 millions below the average. The big decline is caused by a reduction of 9 million bushels in Washington and smaller crops in all other States except Colorado and New Mexico. The short crop in Washington resulted from serious freeze damage during the fall and winter and poor pollination this spring. Oregon's crop at 1,620,000 bushels is only about two-thirds of last year and 61 percent of average.

The Central area crop of 20 million bushels is 31 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. Larger crops this year are expected in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and the south central States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas where the 1955 crop was a near failure.

In New England, July weather was favorable for the development of the apple crop. Insects and disease have caused some minor damage but on the whole the crop is clean. The Baldwin crop is much larger than last year while Delicious, Greenings and Gravenstein appear to be less than half of last year's large crop.

In New York, the crop is sizing well with excellent moisture supplies and a light set. The crop is about 10 days later than last year but this may be mostly caught up by harvest time. Prospects are better this year in the Ontario area and adjoining counties than in the Hudson Valley or Champlain areas, reversing the situation of a year ago. R. I. Greenings are very light in all sections, while Baldwins are lighter than last year in the Lake Ontario Counties.

The Pennsylvania crop sized nicely during July due to plentiful moisture and a light set. Although some scab is present, the crop is generally clean and good quality is in prospect. Erie County apples are about 10 days late and Lehigh County reports a good crop of Golden Delicious while other varieties are poor. In Maryland, the crop is developing well but is a little late. Early varieties are being harvested. The Virginia crop also responded well to good rains and size is now up to average. Some scab is present but hail damage is less than normal. The West Virginia crop is sizing well and insects and diseases are well under control. A heavy hail storm reduced prospects in an area south of Martinsburg but improved prospects elsewhere caused the estimate to remain unchanged from July 1. The crop is later than usual but is catching up fast.

In Ohio, scab has been difficult to control due to the wet weather limiting the spray program. The Indiana crop is progressing satisfactorily. Illinois early varieties have been harvested with a good yield. July weather was favorable for the development of the crop in Michigan. Most areas have prospects for a large and high quality crop. In Arkansas, prospects were improved during the month due to timely rains.

The Washington crop, estimated at 17.1 million bushels, is 2 million less than the previous low crop in 1951. Continued hot weather during July retarded development of the crop. Favorable weather is needed for

the sizing of Winesaps. Golden Delicious are short in all areas due to poor pollination. Romes and Jonathans also are down sharply. Although the crop as a whole is short some growers have good crops and are propping their trees. The Oregon crop is sizing well under favorable conditions. In California and Idaho apples made good development during July.

PEACHES: The peach crop is forecast from August 1 conditions at 65,686,000 bushels--27 percent above last year's short crop but 2 percent below the 1945-54 average. In the Southern States--where there was virtually a complete failure last year--the estimated 1956 production of 10,518,000 bushels is 21 percent below average. Production outside the Southern States is expected to be 7 percent larger than in 1955, and 3 percent above average. In the North Atlantic States, the 1956 crop is expected to be 16 percent smaller than in 1955, and 3 percent below average. In the North Central States, the crop is estimated to be 22 percent below average, although 46 percent above 1955. The production forecast for the Western States is 4 percent larger than in 1955 and 10 percent above average, although California is the only one of these States with a crop larger than in 1955.

During July, nearly all areas east of the Mississippi River had ample rainfall for good sizing of peaches. The New England crop has developed well with prospective production about the same as a month ago. Although the New York crop improved during the past month, prospects are much below last year. New Jersey peaches have sized well and show good quality. Harvest of early varieties is underway and Elbertas are expected to start about August 25, with volume movement occurring about Labor Day. In Maryland and Delaware, harvest of Red Havens, Golden Jubilees, and Triogems was in progress by August 1. In Pennsylvania, harvest of these varieties was just commencing by August 1, and Elbertas are expected to come on the market about August 25. In Virginia, July rainfall alleviated the earlier threat of poor sizing. Harvest of Elbertas commenced in volume about August 2 and should reach a peak about August 20. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, harvest is about 10 days later than usual. The West Virginia crop has sized well and shows good quality, although some hail damage occurred July 17. Harvest was commencing by August 1.

North Carolina prospects improved during July. Harvest of Elbertas started the last part of July and was expected to reach a peak by August 6. In South Carolina, the peach crop continued to improve, with late varieties showing excellent size. Peaches show good quality this year. Peak movement was expected about August 1. Harvest of Georgia peaches was nearly finished by August 1. The crop was of unusually good quality.

The Kentucky crop shows little disease damage as growers were able to maintain their spray program even though rains were frequent. In general, the season has been favorable for Tennessee peaches although some areas were getting dry by August 1.

Despite frequent rains Michigan growers had effectively controlled brown rot to August 1. The crop is late, with harvest of Red Havens expected to commence about August 13. Elbertas will not reach a peak until after Labor Day.



In Ohio, peaches have sized well and damage from insects and diseases has been light. Harvest will be most active during the last half of August and early September. The Illinois crop is clean. The crop in the Cobden-Anna area will be harvested at about the usual time, but in the Centralia area harvest is expected to be 5 to 7 days later than usual. In Union County, hail caused considerable damage on July 19.

The Arkansas crop is not as large as estimated a month ago. Because of inadequate thinning, and dry weather in some localities during July, Elbertas did not size properly. Harvest of Elbertas was in full swing by August 1 in all but northwestern Arkansas. In Texas, extended droughty conditions have reduced the size of the crop, although production is still sharply above 1955 and 1954. Harvest of Colorado peaches is expected to be underway in volume between August 15 and 20 in Mesa County, and August 25 to September 1 in Delta County. In New Mexico, prospects are not as good as a month ago. In Idaho, harvest of Hale Haven is expected to start about August 10. In Utah, some early peaches have been picked, and the bulk of the crop is expected to be harvested by the first of September.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 24,794,000 bushels -- a record large crop which is 10 percent above last year, and 16 percent above average. Harvest of the earliest Clingstone varieties began during the second week in July. Some mildew and brown rot has been reported but hot weather is expected to clear up these conditions. A California Freestone crop of 11,876,000 bushels is in prospect -- 4 percent larger than in 1955. By the end of July, shipments of Early Elbertas were completed, and Regular Elbertas and Hales were past their peak. In Washington, growers were just commencing to pick peaches by the end of July. Harvest of Early Elbertas is not expected until August 12-13. Standard Elbertas and Hales should commence August 20-25.

PEARS: The U. S. total crop is forecast from August 1 conditions at 30,475,000 bushels -- 3 percent more than the 1955 crop and slightly more than average. The Bartlett crop in Washington, Oregon and California is estimated at 19,743,000 bushels -- 2 percent below 1955 but 4 percent above average. Fall and Winter pears in these three States are forecast at 7,053,000 bushels -- 4 percent above last year and 4 percent above average.

California Bartletts, estimated at 14,543,000 bushels, are 13 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. Harvest in the Marysville district for shipment to fresh markets started July 9. This was slightly earlier than the Sacramento River district which usually leads off the season. Shipments have not been heavy because the fruit has been slow in maturing. Sizes have averaged smaller than usual. By August 1, some shippers in these early districts had stopped packing and the balance of the crop will go to canners. Heavy shipments to the fresh market are expected from the late districts. Other pears are forecast at 1,833,000 bushels -- 16 percent above last season and 4 percent above average. Hardys and Boscs have larger crops than last year but other varieties are about the same size. Harvest of the Hardy crop is expected to begin late in August. Nearly all Hardy pears go to processors.

In Oregon, Bartletts are estimated at 2,400,000 bushels -- below last year but above average. Other pears are forecast at 3,800,000 bushels -- above last year and above average. The Medford area has a bumper crop but the Hood River area and the Willamette Valley are below average. The season is about average but earlier than last year.

Washington Bartletts at 2,800,000 bushels are 39 percent below last year and 40 percent below average. Other pears at 1,420,000 bushels are 23 percent below last year and 17 percent below average. Fresh market picking of Bartletts should begin in the Yakima Valley the second week in August and picking for canneries will start a few days later. Picking in the Wenatchee area should start about August 13. Prospects for the D'Anjou variety are relatively better than for other late varieties.

The Michigan crop continued to improve during July and is now forecast at 1,250,000 bushels--32 percent above last year and 69 percent above average. Quality is excellent and sizes are satisfactory. New York expects 450,000 bushels which is about an average crop. Quality and size are good. The Lake Ontario counties have better prospects than the Hudson Valley. Pennsylvania has a short crop.

GRAPES: The 1956 grape crop is estimated at 3,008,050 tons--7 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. California and Arizona, which produce most of the country's European type grapes have a production estimated at 2,768,500 tons--8 percent less than in 1955, but 2 percent more than average.

In California, all types of grapes developed well during July. Harvest of grapes in the Desert Valley was completed by the end of the month. In the San-Joaquin Valley, harvest was just commencing. Grapes are of good quality, and maturity has not been a problem as it was last season. Harvest of Thompsons for raisins is expected to begin in the earlier districts about August 25. The Tokay crop is indicated as being smaller than last season, with movement to begin about August 20-25. Wine variety grapes are developing well in all except southern California.

Production in the Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan) is expected to total 189,300 tons--24 percent greater than last year and nearly 50 percent above average. In New York, prospects improved during the past month, particularly in the Chautauqua area. However, growers are concerned about the lateness of the season, and the cool, rainy weather which will retard maturity. Michigan expects a large crop of grapes. As of August 1 mildew and berry moth had been controlled. In Berrien County, hail caused extensive damage. Pennsylvania expects a good crop although some rain and hail damage occurred. Abundant moisture has produced heavy foliage and rapid sizing of berries. Heavy foliage may delay ripening. The Ohio crop showed improvement during July.

In Arkansas, a crop of good quality is in prospect. Adequate moisture has promoted sizing of the berries. Hail damage occurred on July 27 in the Tontitown area but total production for the State was not greatly affected.

In Washington, weather was especially favorable for grapes during July. Picking is expected to start in mid-September.

CITRUS: The outlook for the 1956-57 citrus crops is generally favorable.

In Florida, July rainfall was spotty and some non-irrigated groves need moisture. However, prospects as a whole are favorable. Development of Texas citrus was unsatisfactory during July. The weather was hot and dry and



irrigation water was not available except from wells. Growers are reluctant to use well water extensively because of the high salt content. Young trees were suffering the most. Fruit did not size normally during the month and shedding was heavier than usual. Arizona prospects are favorable. Trees and fruit are in good condition. The drop was heavy but there is still a very good set of fruit. There were no freezing temperatures last winter and trees have made good recovery from freeze damage in previous seasons.

California prospects are favorable as a whole although conditions vary widely from grove to grove and among districts. The new crops made fair development during the month. Harvest of the 1955-56 Valencia crop continues. Average sizes are the smallest on record. A larger-than-usual part of the crop is going to foreign markets. The quantity of lemons in storage on August 1 was the smallest in many years. A larger-than-usual proportion of the lemon being harvested is going to fresh markets and a smaller proportion to processors.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1956 indicated production of plums in California and Michigan amounts to 103,000 tons. This is 12,000 tons above the 1955 crop and 26,000 above 1954. In California, harvest of the large plum crop continues with some sunburn and cracking reported. Size and quality have been good. In Michigan, the crop is mostly just fair. Dropping has been quite heavy.

The dried prune crop in California is estimated at 180,000 tons or 37 percent above last year and 2 percent above average.

The heavy prune crop in California made good development during July. Sizes are generally good but there are many small prunes on trees with a heavy set. Harvest of sugar prunes was in progress by the end of July and French prunes were coloring. This harvest will begin in mid-August. The prospective production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is placed at 66,300 tons, one third less than in 1955.

APRICOTS: The 1956 harvest of apricots is expected to total 193,300 tons. This crop is 31 percent below the 1955 crop and 10 percent less than average. Harvest in Washington was over by August 1 having been advanced by hot weather during July. In California, harvest was completed by the first of August except in the Santa Clara, Hollister, and Watsonville areas where drying operations will continue for another two weeks.

PECANS: August 1 condition of pecans points to a crop of 169.9 million pounds in 1956 compared with 146.9 million pounds in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 137.8 million pounds. All of the prospective increase over last year's production is for the crop of improved varieties. Indicated production of these varieties, at approximately 94 million pounds, is about double last year's crop of 42.4 millions and is 45 percent larger than average. More than four-fifths of the improved varieties is produced in the States east of the Mississippi River and New Mexico. Partially offsetting the 51.6 million increase in improved varieties is an expected decrease of 28.6 million pounds in seedling nuts. Prospective production of seedling pecans is placed at 75.8 million pounds--27 percent below last year's production of 104.5 millions but 4 percent above average. About 70 percent of the seedling crop is located in States west of the Mississippi River.

In the Southeastern States, pecan trees came through winter and spring with little or no freeze damage, although the extent of damage to trees from the freeze of March 1955 is still uncertain in some areas. Growing conditions to date this season have been generally favorable for growth but in Georgia frequent showers have made control of disease and insects difficult. Scab and mites are a real threat to the crop in south Georgia.

In the principal seedling areas (Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas), the prospect is for small seedling crops except in Arkansas. Texas prospects are only fair despite a heavy set of nuts this season. The continued severe drought and general infestation of the pecan nut case-bearer have become serious hazards to production in that State. Drought has resulted in a heavy "shedding" of pecans in some localities and in failure of the nuts to size properly. Spraying for the control of the case-bearer has not been general. Oklahoma also has a serious infestation of the pecan case-bearer in some areas and the east-central and south-central parts of the State are dry.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The almond crop in California is expected to total 48,000 tons -- almost 10,000 tons above last year and 9,000 above average. The crop made good progress during July and harvest is expected to begin during the second week of August.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is expected to amount to 75,000 tons, a decline of 2,400 tons from last year. The crop in Oregon is only 37 percent as large as last year's while California's crop is slightly larger. The Oregon crop is sizing well but recent hot weather has caused some shriveling.

The Filbert crop in Washington and Oregon is very light and is expected to total only 3,150 tons. This is a reduction of about 60 percent from both last year and the average. The set was light in both States and many growers do not expect to have sufficient production to justify harvesting.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: Harvest of summer varieties of avocados in California continues. Volume is light and most of the supplies are coming mainly from coastal areas.

The warm weather during July was favorable for olives in California and the crop is reported to be making good development.

Conditions during July were favorable for the California fig crop.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1956 crop of sweet cherries is estimated at 68,460 tons -- 39 percent below last year and 28 percent below average. California and Michigan are the only States in which production is greater than last year and above average. The Oregon crop turned out much below the preharvest estimates, and is less than half as large as the 1955 crop. In Washington, all cherries were harvested by July 26, with the smallest crop of record and only 17 percent as large as last year. The small crop resulted from November and January freezes; mid-June rains which split Bings in the Lower Yakima Valley and early Wenatchee areas; and cherry fruit fly infestation in the late Wenatchee area. Idaho had the smallest crop on record as a result of winter and early spring freezes.



The crop in the Great Lakes region is estimated at 11,440 tons--27 percent below last year, but about equal to the 10-year average. The Michigan crop is the second largest on record, but in the other Great Lake States, production was much smaller than last year and average.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is estimated at 102,620 tons--31 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. Production is less than last year in all States except Colorado and Utah. In all of the Great Lakes States, production is below both 1955 and the average.

In Michigan, quality was good in most areas, and there was a minimum amount of hail damage. Sizing was better than usual. In New York, harvest was about finished by August 1 in the Hudson Valley, approximately three-fourths complete in the Lake Ontario counties, but only about two-thirds done in Wayne County. High winds and heavy rains caused considerable splitting as the crop ripened. In Pennsylvania, the set was spotty. Rain hampered picking, especially in Erie County. In Wisconsin, quality was generally good. Some hail damage was reported.

In both Utah and Idaho, the crop has been harvested. The Washington crop matured uniformly with cherries showing good size and quality. Most of the crop had been picked by August 1.

POTATOES: Production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 33,391,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below the forecast of a month ago but 5 percent above the 1955 supply. The pattern of marketings to date for the 1956 crop has been greatly different from that of 1955. Last year the late spring and early summer crops were exceptionally large, digging was delayed and movement was slow. This season the smaller late spring crop cleaned up early and harvest of the small early summer crop was nearing completion by August 1. This pattern creates a favorable situation for marketing the 1956 late summer crop. In the Eastern and North Central late summer States, above-average precipitation and cool weather in July promoted excellent vine growth. This development, along with the lateness of the planting season, resulted in some delay in harvest. In many areas, harvest has been somewhat premature as growers were anxious to take advantage of current high prices. Harvest of Cobblers was general during the last week of July in most of the Eastern States. Some Chippewas have been harvested in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey. In New Jersey, July was a good growing month with ample rainfall and rather cool temperatures. On Long Island, New York, the crop has been late in maturing and it was not until the second week of August that daily shipments reached expected volume. In Bay County, Michigan, harvest of early varieties started the last week of July. In Idaho and Washington, harvest of red potatoes is nearing completion while harvest of long whites and Early Gems started the last week of July. Shipments from Washington to date have been more than 10 times as large as a year ago when the season was late and prices were low. Harvest of the late summer crop in Colorado started the last week of July. Growing conditions in Oregon have been good but stands in many fields are poor. In California, current high prices have resulted in heavy movement of potatoes from the Delta area. Shipments are expected to remain high until mid-August. First shipments for the Santa Maria area were made during the last week of July.

The 1956 fall potato crop is forecast at 153,522,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above the 1955 production and 2 percent above the average. Growing conditions have been generally good to excellent in most areas. In the Eastern Fall States and many of the Central States, sufficient rain with cool temperatures have made for excellent vine growth. In the Western States, yields are expected to average slightly above the high yield of 1955.

Production of fall potatoes in the Eastern Fall States is placed at 57,318,000 hundredweight, down 4,300,000 from last year. The Central Fall States are expecting 35,591,000cwt. up 4,300,000 from 1955. The crop in the Western Fall States is 60,613,000, up 5,100,000 from last year. In Aroostook County, Maine, the crop is developing quite well although about one to two weeks later than usual. Maine has a substantial increase in Russet Burbank acreage this year. In Upstate New York, Long Island, New York and Pennsylvania, vines have made vigorous growth and prospects are good in these areas. In Minnesota and North Dakota, sufficient rainfall has been received to promote good growth. In Idaho, normal temperatures in July pushed growth of the crop. Irrigation water is generally ample. The prospect in northern Colorado is good, but potato growers in the San Luis Valley are having some difficulty in meeting water requirements due to unusually warm weather and lack of rain. Some shortage of irrigation water was also reported in a few localities of Washington but the shortage has not been enough to damage the crop. In the Klamath Basin of Oregon and Tulare area of California, growing condition have been very favorable.

The early summer crop, harvest of which generally starts about July 1 and extends into August, is placed at 9,350,000 hundredweight or 15 percent below last year. Harvest of a good Delaware crop was about one-half completed on August 1. Harvest of the early summer crop in Virginia, and North Carolina was nearing completion by August 1, much earlier than in the 1955 season. Except for a few late commercial crops in the Panhandle, harvest of potatoes in Texas was practically over on August 1.

Production of late spring potatoes is placed at 24,069,000 cwt., 11 percent below 1955; early spring at 3,923,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above 1955; and winter at 6,022,000 cwt., 16 percent above last year.

SWEETPOTATOES: Based on August 1 conditions, sweetpotato production is forecast at 16,032,000 hundredweight, 23 percent below 1955 but about 2 percent above the forecast of a month ago. Most of the decline in prospective production from 1955 is because of a smaller acreage for harvest this year. The increase in expectations over last month came largely as a result of better prospects in New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. In these States, rainfall during July was generally adequate for good development of the crop. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, digging starting in a few early fields around August 1, but movement will be very light until the last of the month. Tennessee and Kentucky producers have had a fairly good growing season thus far. In Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, the outlook declined during July because of dry weather. Louisiana received beneficial showers in the principal producing areas during the month but by early August more rain was needed. Digging will not become general in Louisiana before September. The California crop is in good condition.



HOPS: Production is forecast at 37,723,000 pounds--a decline of 3 percent from the July 1 prospects. This is 2 percent above last year but 29 percent below average. Harvest is expected to be underway by late August in all States, which is about normal. Washington expects a 21,509,000 pound crop which is 57 percent of the 4-State total. Weather in Washington was hot and dry during July and favorable for hops. Downy mildew was brought under control and red spiders were not serious. Early clusters were severely damaged by mildew in June and will have a light crop. Late clusters are expected to produce a heavy crop. Oregon hops bloomed in late June when weather was wet and cool. A sudden hot period of weather in July brought out additional late bloom which may not be mature at harvest time. Growth in California is very uneven. Several yards were damaged by floods last winter and downy mildew hurt many vines this spring. Growing conditions in Idaho have been favorable this season.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 12,936,000 tons is indicated for harvest this year based on conditions on August 1. This is about 1 percent above the forecast of July 1 and 6 percent above the 12,228,000 tons harvested last year. The indicated yield of 16.4 tons per acre is only 0.1 ton below the record yield of 16.5 tons produced last year.

Growing conditions were favorable during July in almost all beet areas. In Nebraska and Colorado, the hailed beets have made an excellent recovery. Irrigation water is ample with few exceptions. The Belle Fourche area of South Dakota is running short on water and will need rain to supplement the final irrigation. In Utah, the crop in the central area of the State is suffering from lack of sufficient water, but the beets are progressing nicely in the northern part. In California, harvest of fall planted beets was completed by the third week in July. The spring crop has overcome the effect of delayed plantings and is progressing nicely with disease and insect damage reported light.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Based on August 1 conditions, a crop of 6,617,000 tons of cane is estimated for harvest for sugar and seed.

Growth of cane in Louisiana was retarded in a few areas by dry weather in July. Showers and rains were spotty during the month but most numerous in the important cane areas and the prospective yield is unchanged from last month. In Florida, the crop made excellent progress during the month and a yield of 35 tons per acre is now forecast for the State. A shift to higher-yielding varieties is helping to boost yields here. For the United States, the indicated yield of 26.2 tons will be a record exceeding the previous record yield of 25.5 tons for the last year by 0.7 tons.

PASTURE: Pasture feed condition remained relatively unchanged from the low condition on July 1. Condition of pasture on August 1 averaged 70 percent of normal, 6 percentage points below last year and 9 points below average. Usually there is about 5 points decline during July, but the very low condition on July 1 had some effect on limiting the decline during the month. Also, good conditions in some areas offset poor conditions in others. Drought conditions continued over most of the Great Plains and South Central areas which have had a deficiency

of moisture for several months. Heavy showers which occurred during the first week in August in the North Central portions of the country brought some relief to pastures in an area extending from Colorado to Minnesota and down into Iowa and Missouri. Pastures are supplying good feed in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Far Western States, and have improved in the South Atlantic area from the low condition on July 1.

Pastures continued to be poor in the central and southern Great Plains States where rainfall has been considerably below normal for several months. The extremely poor condition extends from eastern Montana across South Dakota and Iowa down into Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Most of this area remained relatively unchanged from the poor condition of a month ago except in Texas where the dry area expanded during July so that on August 1 extreme drought conditions existed over practically the entire State. Condition of pastures in Texas on August 1 was 29 percent of normal, the lowest since 1934 when it was 28 percent.

Pastures were supplying adequate feed in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and most far Western States. The condition of pasture on August 1 in the North Atlantic region was 89 percent compared with 87 percent a month ago, and the August 1 average of 78 percent. The Eastern Corn Belt States also had a condition of 89 percent while in the Western Corn Belt the condition was only 60 percent. This was due mainly to dry weather in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Pastures improved in the South Atlantic States during July due to ample rainfall. The condition on August 1 was 85 percent compared with 74 percent on July 1 and the August 1 average of 79 percent. Pastures still remain in relatively poor shape in South Carolina, as rainfall in July came too late for grass to show much improvement by August 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows on farms produced a total of 11,697 million pounds of milk during July--2 percent more than July last year and about 2 percent more than the 1945-54 July average. Seasonally, production declined from June more slowly than last year, but more rapidly than usual. Milk production for July was equivalent to 2.26 pounds per capita per day, up 1 percent from a year earlier, but nearly 9 percent below the average for the month. Production for the first 7 months of 1956 totaled 79.0 billion pounds, over 3 percent more than the previous high of approximately 76.5 billion pounds for the same periods in 1954 and 1955.

Production per milk cow in crop reporters' herds on August 1 averaged a record high of 19.00 pounds -- 5 percent above the year earlier and 9 percent above the August 1 average. Regionally, output per cow on August 1 reached new highs for the month in all sections of the country. Compared with August 1 last year, output per cow ranged from 1 percent above in the East North Central States to about 8 percent above in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States. Other increases from a year earlier were 2 percent in the West, 5 percent in the west North Central, and 7 percent in the South Central. Seasonally, milk production per cow declined 9 percent compared with the average July 1 to August 1 decrease of 10 percent. On August 1, production



per cow was above that of July 1 this year in the South Atlantic and South Central regions in contrast to declines elsewhere ranging from 5 percent in the West to around 13 percent in the Northeast.

Crop correspondents reported that 73.4 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on August 1 compared with 72.9 percent last year and the August 1 average of 74.3 percent. Reporters in only the East North Central States milked a lower proportion of milk cows in herds than last year. The percent of cows milked on August 1 equaled or was above average for the date in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and West.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, July production was at a record high for the month in only Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Utah, but equaled the 1955 high in California. Milk production did not exceed the average in 22 States. Wisconsin, with 1,526 million pounds, was the leading milk producing State; followed by Minnesota with 778 million; California, 660 million; Iowa, 580 million; and Pennsylvania, 556 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,  
July 1956, with Comparisons 1/

State	July average: 1945-54	July 1955	June 1956	July 1956	State	July average: 1945-54	July 1955	June 1956	July 1956
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N. J.	92	93	101	91	Ga.	107	101	103	103
Pa.	499	534	610	556	Ky.	256	260	269	267
Ohio	522	522	581	538	Tenn.	240	241	241	248
Ind.	372	376	371	343	Ala.	125	117	110	115
Ill.	503	462	498	472	Miss.	146	144	154	155
Mich.	516	509	538	500	Ark.	136	125	128	128
Wis.	1,489	1,527	1,783	1,526	Okla.	202	158	168	160
Minn.	778	745	953	778	Texas	324	253	264	263
Iowa	629	573	631	580	Mont.	63	53	52	49
Mo.	415	413	429	415	Idaho	128	148	158	148
N.Dak.	216	202	227	210	Wyo.	26	22	22	22
S.Dak.	164	144	155	148	Utah	64	65	74	70
Nebr.	244	228	245	224	Wash.	174	175	185	174
Kans.	245	208	223	206	Oreg.	131	124	126	119
Va.	186	191	194	195	Calif.	562	660	654	660
W.Va.	84	83	84	82	Other				
N.C.	149	151	155	156	States	1,667	1,792	2,081	1,942
S.C.	54	54	53	54	U.S.	11,508	11,453	12,620	11,697

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: With a record carryover of feed grain and short pastures in some areas, dairymen continue to feed record high quantities of grain and other concentrates to their milk cows. On August 1, crop reporters were feeding an average of 4.74 pounds of grain and other concentrates per milk cow -- 10 percent above last year's previous August 1 high and 26 percent above the 1945-54 average for the date.

The quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow on August 1 was above a year ago in all major areas of the country. In the North Atlantic States, the feeding rate averaged 6.0 pounds per cow; in the

East North Central and South Atlantic, 4.8 pounds; West North Central, 4.2 pounds; South Central, 4.0 pounds; and the West, 5.2 pounds. These rates were all record highs for August 1. On that date, 75.7 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grains and other concentrates to milk cows in their herds. This proportion was slightly above a year earlier and well above any other year of the 13 years of record.

The value of grain and concentrate rations fed to milk cows in milk-selling areas in July was \$3.06 per hundredweight, and in cream-selling areas, \$2.70. Grain and concentrate costs in July were lower than in July last year, and, in addition, were the lowest prices for any July since 1949. In July, the milk-feed price ratio was 11 percent above the long-time average and 9 percent above a year earlier, in addition being as favorable as any July milk-feed price ratio in the past several years. The butterfat-feed price ratio, however, was 3 percent below the July average, but 7 percent above a year earlier.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,752 million eggs in July, a record high production for the month -- 3 percent more than in July last year and 9 percent above the 1945-54 average. Two-thirds of the increase was due to a larger number of layers and one-third to an increased rate of lay.

Egg production in July was at record high levels in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and the West. There was a decrease of 2 percent in the West North Central States.

The rate of egg production in July was 16.9 eggs per layer, compared with 16.7 last year and the average of 15.2 eggs. It was at record high levels in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the rest of the country. Rate per layer on hand during the first 7 months of this year was about 121 eggs, compared with 120 last year and the average of 111 eggs.

There were about 281 million layers in farm flocks in July -- 2 percent more than a year earlier, but 3 percent less than the average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country except in the West North Central States, where they were down 3 percent. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and the West.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 482 million -- up 2 percent from 1955, but 13 percent below the average. Increases in the North Central and South Central States more than offset decreases in other parts of the country. There was no change in the South Atlantic States.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 are estimated at about 201 million -- 1 percent above a year ago, but 26 percent below average. Increases from last year in the North Central and South Central States more than offset decreases in other parts of the country. On August 1 about 42 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flocks this fall and winter, the same as a year earlier compared with the average of 49 percent. This indicates that pullets are being moved into laying flocks earlier than a few years ago.



HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,  
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	: North :Atlantic:	:E. North: Central:	:W. North: Central:	: South :Atlantic:	: South :Central:	: Western :Western:	: UNITED STATES
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1945-54 (Av.)	44,521	53,837	76,179	27,841	50,882	29,182	282,441
1955	52,202	51,509	71,125	26,568	39,178	33,541	274,123
1956	52,863	54,189	70,728	28,247	41,027	34,021	281,075
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
1945-54 (Av.)	40,288	58,824	86,013	23,786	39,950	20,400	269,260
1955	32,609	40,977	66,264	18,548	23,798	15,738	197,934
1956	30,605	44,889	69,288	16,802	25,558	13,381	200,523
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 <sup>1/</sup>							
1945-54 (Av.)	84,808	112,661	162,192	51,627	90,831	49,583	551,702
1955	84,811	92,486	137,389	45,116	62,976	49,279	472,057
1956	83,468	99,078	140,016	45,049	66,585	47,402	481,598
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1945-54 (Av.)	49.6	48.2	48.1	42.1	39.3	50.6	46.5
1955	52.8	50.4	51.9	48.4	45.6	57.3	51.2
1956	54.7	53.7	54.1	50.2	46.1	59.0	53.2

<sup>1/</sup> Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 36.5 cents per dozen, compared with 35.2 cents a year earlier. Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 20.5 cents per pound live weight on July 15, compared with 24.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 16.4 cents and commercial broilers, 21.7 cents, compared with 19.3 cents and 26.5 cents, respectively, last year. Turkey prices averaged 28.9 cents on July 15, compared with 29.6 cents in July 1955.

The mid-July cost of feed for farm poultry ration was \$3.64 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.63 a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship was more favorable than last year, while the farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

## CCRN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	36.0	36.0	35.0	463	432	385
N. H.	43.8	48.0	45.0	540	528	450
Vt.	45.7	52.0	50.0	2,738	3,224	3,050
Mass.	48.4	50.0	53.0	1,665	1,500	1,537
R. I.	41.7	46.0	45.0	304	276	270
Conn.	46.6	42.0	49.0	1,912	1,638	2,107
N. Y.	42.0	47.5	50.0	27,688	34,105	34,800
N. J.	48.7	27.0	58.0	9,114	5,454	11,368
Pa.	46.0	46.0	52.0	61,501	61,364	68,692
Ohio	52.2	59.0	54.0	185,752	220,995	198,180
Ind.	51.2	56.0	53.0	234,929	276,136	253,499
Ill.	52.6	56.0	59.0	467,584	523,992	524,451
Mich.	40.0	46.5	44.0	68,524	93,186	87,296
Wis.	49.5	50.0	57.0	126,847	137,000	152,212
Minn.	43.8	49.0	51.0	238,754	284,935	287,691
Iowa	50.2	48.5	44.0	539,996	522,200	468,996
Mo.	34.5	39.0	44.0	141,798	165,204	182,644
N. Dak.	20.7	22.5	23.0	24,662	31,410	30,498
S. Dak.	27.4	21.0	25.0	106,860	87,318	94,600
Nebr.	30.2	18.0	17.0	220,863	107,424	105,519
Kans.	24.4	21.0	24.0	61,628	34,104	38,208
Del.	40.2	36.0	54.0	6,091	6,120	8,262
Md.	44.2	40.5	50.0	20,922	21,020	23,850
Va.	37.2	38.0	43.0	37,575	32,870	34,228
W. Va.	40.0	39.0	42.0	9,889	7,293	7,140
N. C.	28.6	34.0	37.0	62,535	70,482	72,853
S. C.	18.2	28.0	21.0	24,567	29,344	20,685
Ga.	15.2	24.0	24.0	46,942	67,080	65,064
Fla.	13.8	20.0	23.0	8,369	11,840	13,340
Ky.	34.8	41.0	42.0	76,049	79,253	77,952
Tenn.	28.0	35.0	34.0	58,149	61,285	60,146
Ala.	17.4	30.0	26.0	44,008	68,010	58,344
Miss.	19.3	30.0	27.0	38,998	48,420	40,095
Ark.	19.4	29.5	26.0	22,488	19,558	16,900
La.	18.0	29.0	25.5	14,348	18,531	15,632
Okla.	17.8	24.0	18.0	17,824	8,112	5,724
Texas	17.6	24.0	13.5	44,209	48,288	25,528
Mont.	15.2	21.5	13.0	2,586	3,999	2,223
Idaho	52.0	62.0	64.0	1,633	3,410	3,776
Wyo.	18.2	24.5	22.0	1,009	1,740	1,474
Colo.	25.5	33.5	39.0	13,328	16,650	14,937
N. Mex.	15.5	21.0	20.0	1,272	1,092	1,020
Ariz.	13.6	25.0	28.0	436	1,250	1,260
Utah	40.6	46.0	58.0	1,290	1,840	2,320
Nev.	35.3	40.0	42.0	91	120	126
Wash.	58.2	74.0	77.0	1,281	2,812	3,080
Oreg.	43.2	61.0	65.0	1,157	2,562	1,820
Calif.	39.3	66.0	65.0	2,212	16,170	14,040
U. S.	37.1	40.6	40.5	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,143,779



## WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Preliminary	Average	1955	Preliminary
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	27.4	32.5	30.0	10,506	10,075	8,940
N. J.	24.4	30.5	28.5	1,799	1,556	1,425
Pa.	22.9	26.0	27.0	19,832	15,264	15,903
Ohio	24.6	29.0	26.0	52,243	43,384	39,286
Ind.	23.0	29.0	30.0	35,549	34,394	35,220
Ill.	22.0	33.0	36.5	36,467	52,008	58,108
Mich.	26.6	29.5	29.5	32,105	27,966	30,474
Wis.	24.0	27.0	24.0	744	675	600
Minn.	19.4	26.0	21.5	1,464	858	796
Iowa	19.6	32.0	17.5	3,785	3,104	2,012
Mo.	19.8	31.0	30.0	27,976	48,081	49,320
S. Dak.	15.6	17.5	13.5	4,964	5,652	4,226
Nebr.	20.2	25.0	18.5	79,328	78,025	60,051
Kans.	15.8	15.0	15.5	202,869	128,385	144,600
Del.	19.4	27.5	29.0	1,099	908	957
Md.	20.0	26.5	26.0	5,828	4,744	4,550
Va.	19.5	26.0	27.0	7,676	6,630	7,236
W. Va.	19.8	23.0	24.0	1,333	851	888
N. C.	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	6,858	9,027
S. C.	16.4	18.5	24.0	2,849	2,812	3,984
Ga.	15.4	16.0	21.0	2,178	1,600	2,217
Ky.	17.4	20.0	26.5	4,849	4,020	5,538
Tenn.	15.6	17.0	21.5	4,152	3,417	4,322
Ala.	17.7	19.0	23.0	257	1,007	1,610
Miss.	22.2	22.0	30.0	391	286	450
Ark.	16.4	19.5	27.0	661	1,404	2,295
Okla.	13.4	8.0	16.0	77,872	24,160	64,272
Texas	10.8	9.5	12.5	50,722	14,326	28,275
Mont.	20.3	27.0	17.5	30,049	54,729	19,862
Idaho	24.8	27.5	28.0	20,115	18,590	18,536
Wyo.	18.7	19.0	18.0	4,658	4,066	4,392
Colo.	17.2	13.0	10.5	40,929	16,237	16,264
N. Mex.	7.8	7.5	6.0	2,625	1,500	900
Ariz.	24.3	29.0	29.0	546	1,218	1,682
Utah	17.8	15.0	17.0	5,350	4,005	4,590
Nev.	26.5	25.0	29.0	127	75	87
Wash.	28.4	28.5	31.0	59,894	52,070	40,765
Oreg.	26.5	26.5	31.5	21,553	18,524	19,814
Calif.	18.8	21.0	21.0	11,319	8,883	8,442
U. S.	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	721,946

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Wis.	24.6	24.0	24.5	1,420	744	735
Minn.	16.9	19.0	19.0	16,469	10,925	12,559
Iowa	18.6	26.0	16.0	256	260	192
N. Dak.	12.6	16.0	13.0	95,495	99,712	78,611
S. Dak.	11.4	10.5	6.0	34,521	21,063	9,372
Nebr.	13.8	11.5	10.0	884	230	160
Mont.	14.2	21.0	13.0	50,730	48,930	34,801
Idaho	31.4	37.5	36.0	18,870	19,575	19,368
Wyo.	16.8	18.0	12.5	1,431	1,134	712
Colo.	18.8	17.0	17.0	2,055	1,020	765
N. Mex.	14.0	18.0	14.0	271	270	210
Utah	32.0	30.5	31.0	2,670	2,470	2,573
Nev.	28.0	29.0	31.0	366	174	341
Wash.	22.6	22.0	24.5	12,732	3,762	16,219
Oreg.	24.4	27.0	29.0	5,251	3,375	5,626
U. S.	14.4	17.4	14.5	243,636	213,644	182,244

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Minn.	13.8	15.5	17.0	646	403	833
N. Dak.	12.0	13.5	14.5	27,495	13,230	18,894
S. Dak.	11.4	10.5	6.0	2,803	746	948
Mont.	1/13.5	21.0	14.5	1/189	5,691	14,123
U. S.	11.9	14.9	14.0	30,963	20,070	34,798

1/ 1954 only. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.



State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	39.2	30.0	42.0	3,164	2,370	2,814
N. H.	35.5	34.0	36.0	141	34	36
Vt.	33.1	35.0	35.0	895	490	420
Mass.	34.6	41.0	36.0	142	82	72
Conn.	32.2	32.0	33.0	100	64	66
N. Y.	36.8	41.0	42.0	25,869	28,741	24,150
N. J.	33.8	41.0	39.0	1,270	1,435	1,326
Pa.	35.1	42.0	43.0	26,509	33,306	33,111
Ohio	39.5	51.0	44.0	44,957	63,801	49,544
Ind.	37.6	51.0	42.0	48,645	63,852	52,038
Ill.	40.4	56.0	46.0	141,595	177,408	139,886
Mich.	37.3	44.0	33.0	50,830	58,212	35,805
Wis.	45.1	49.0	46.0	130,537	138,915	122,122
Minn.	38.1	41.0	36.0	193,267	197,948	159,912
Iowa	36.4	44.5	27.0	214,156	258,011	144,585
Mo.	26.0	36.0	31.0	36,203	49,032	41,788
N. Dak.	27.0	28.0	26.0	56,472	54,740	43,706
S. Dak.	29.9	25.5	18.0	100,753	98,736	46,152
Nebr.	25.2	26.0	10.0	59,800	52,754	17,700
Kans.	23.0	27.5	21.0	24,623	30,882	24,290
Del.	32.6	38.0	36.0	221	380	360
Md.	34.2	41.0	38.0	1,610	2,911	2,432
Va.	32.0	38.0	38.0	3,997	5,548	5,092
W. Va.	31.0	40.0	39.0	1,511	1,520	1,404
N. C.	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,120
S. C.	27.6	27.5	36.0	14,404	14,245	17,892
Ga.	27.2	25.0	32.0	12,270	11,525	14,304
Fla.	21.0	24.0	26.0	603	768	832
Ky.	26.0	29.0	33.0	1,989	2,610	2,673
Tenn.	27.5	29.0	33.0	5,587	6,844	7,161
Ala.	26.5	26.0	33.0	3,686	4,420	5,445
Miss.	31.2	30.0	43.0	7,792	12,030	14,663
Ark.	30.7	36.0	40.0	7,088	16,560	17,120
La.	27.4	33.0	32.0	2,192	4,092	3,680
Okla.	19.9	17.0	18.5	14,433	11,968	12,506
Texas	21.8	17.5	17.0	27,090	23,590	21,298
Mont.	32.2	36.5	26.0	9,290	10,840	6,110
Idaho	43.3	48.5	46.0	7,934	9,700	8,096
Wyo.	30.2	29.0	28.0	4,305	3,451	3,108
Colo.	30.6	32.0	30.0	5,563	4,032	2,940
N. Mex.	21.6	27.0	18.0	654	351	216
Ariz.	42.6	47.0	50.0	468	517	550
Utah	44.6	43.0	48.0	1,947	1,505	1,536
Nev.	40.7	41.0	45.0	277	205	270
Wash.	46.8	45.0	46.0	7,025	8,730	6,716
Oreg.	29.0	34.5	36.0	9,246	9,315	10,152
Calif.	30.1	32.0	31.5	5,394	5,632	5,828
U. S.	34.1	38.3	32.2	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,139,727

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	16.0	16.0	18.0	96	80	90
N. J.	19.1	19.0	21.0	386	684	840
Pa.	16.9	20.0	20.0	400	440	460
Ohio	20.8	24.5	23.5	20,808	29,228	30,574
Ind.	21.6	21.5	22.5	34,809	43,838	48,870
Ill.	22.6	22.5	25.5	83,096	98,325	121,354
Mich.	19.0	22.0	21.0	1,897	3,036	3,780
Wis.	14.0	12.5	15.0	558	975	1,260
Minn.	17.6	19.5	20.0	18,961	43,934	53,120
Iowa	21.8	19.5	19.0	37,202	43,582	50,179
Mo.	17.6	17.5	22.0	20,616	33,950	45,100
N. Dak.	12.2	15.0	15.0	273	1,200	1,995
S. Dak.	15.0	11.5	11.0	971	2,794	2,541
Nebr.	21.1	10.5	12.0	1,297	1,890	2,220
Kans.	11.7	10.0	11.0	3,859	3,350	3,828
Del.	15.0	20.0	22.0	914	2,100	2,970
Md.	16.3	20.0	21.0	1,235	3,100	4,431
Va.	16.6	20.0	20.0	2,250	4,020	4,740
N. C.	15.2	15.5	18.0	4,049	5,068	7,128
S. C.	10.4	14.5	11.0	710	2,740	2,596
Ga.	9.8	12.0	12.0	242	684	780
Fla.	1/17.8	22.0	20.0	1/206	792	860
Ky.	17.0	18.0	19.0	1,906	2,412	2,470
Tenn.	17.5	18.0	20.0	2,737	4,500	5,400
Ala.	17.7	23.0	21.0	1,128	2,162	1,995
Miss.	15.0	19.0	17.5	3,907	11,894	13,142
Ark.	16.8	18.0	19.0	8,226	21,906	26,866
La.	15.4	22.0	20.0	618	1,936	2,380
Okla.	10.1	11.5	12.0	354	460	408
Texas	1/13.5	13.0	20.0	15	26	180
U. S.	20.0	19.9	21.1	253,653	371,106	442,557

1/ Short-time average.

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/2,521	2,600	3,000	2/73	140	135
Miss.	2/2,558	2,850	2,900	2/869	1,482	1,305
Ark.	2,182	2,925	2,900	9,272	12,694	11,339
La.	1,908	2,500	2,525	11,639	13,150	11,691
Texas	2,263	3,100	2,900	11,837	14,880	11,977
Calif.	3,056	3,400	3,500	9,442	11,186	10,010
U. S.	2,254	2,931	2,899	42,756	53,532	46,457

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.



## BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	29.3	24.0	32.0	108	24	32
N.Y.	29.8	36.0	35.0	2,382	2,412	2,345
N.J.	35.3	37.5	38.0	572	900	950
Pa.	36.4	37.0	38.0	5,492	9,065	9,500
Ohio	30.0	38.0	35.0	906	4,294	3,640
Ind.	26.6	32.5	36.0	762	2,665	2,484
Ill.	29.4	34.0	36.0	1,022	4,760	3,924
Mich.	31.6	34.0	31.0	3,467	3,468	2,852
Wis.	36.9	35.0	37.0	5,447	2,590	2,701
Minn.	26.7	24.5	26.0	27,608	28,788	26,260
Iowa	27.6	33.0	20.0	682	660	520
Mo.	23.6	27.5	28.0	2,510	14,025	11,144
N.Dak.	21.0	22.5	22.0	48,386	81,698	67,892
S.Dak.	19.4	18.0	14.0	20,745	9,198	5,936
Nebr.	19.7	20.0	14.0	7,028	3,800	2,898
Kans.	17.4	18.5	17.0	4,769	12,728	9,350
Del.	29.6	34.0	38.0	335	476	532
Md.	33.1	37.0	40.0	2,464	3,256	3,560
Va.	32.1	35.0	39.0	2,751	4,130	4,602
W.Va.	31.3	33.0	37.5	358	462	562
N.C.	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,183
S.C.	24.3	20.5	30.0	474	451	780
Ga.	23.0	18.0	28.0	151	162	280
Ky.	25.5	23.0	31.0	1,700	2,944	3,379
Tenn.	19.4	18.0	24.0	1,512	1,656	1,992
Miss.	1/25.3	22.0	37.0	81	660	925
Ark.	21.3	20.0	28.0	158	840	1,344
Okla.	16.1	13.0	15.5	1,521	3,029	3,503
Texas	15.6	14.0	16.0	2,040	2,072	2,480
Mont.	25.4	30.0	22.5	18,355	41,370	25,448
Idaho	34.4	32.0	32.5	12,345	19,584	16,315
Wyo.	29.4	28.0	27.0	3,940	3,080	2,700
Colo.	24.8	25.0	27.0	13,368	8,875	7,182
N.Mex.	24.2	32.0	30.0	567	800	720
Ariz.	48.4	60.0	58.0	6,461	11,280	10,034
Utah	43.9	40.5	42.0	5,929	6,723	6,552
Nev.	35.1	35.0	38.0	722	455	646
Wash.	35.0	25.0	35.0	6,036	18,450	21,175
Oreg.	34.2	32.0	38.0	11,122	17,888	22,306
Calif.	33.0	37.5	38.0	52,677	68,925	69,844
U.S.	26.6	27.5	28.1	278,166	400,295	361,472

1/ Short-time average.

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average		
	1955			1955		
	1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	18.9	21.0	20.5	252	252	246
N. J.	18.2	22.0	22.5	218	242	315
Pa.	16.6	22.0	23.0	286	484	598
Ohio	17.5	20.5	19.0	436	656	494
Ind.	14.4	17.0	19.0	946	1,768	1,577
Ill.	14.1	17.0	19.5	759	1,700	1,365
Mich.	14.6	15.0	15.5	847	600	775
Wis.	12.2	12.5	11.5	942	550	368
Minn.	14.6	15.0	15.0	2,204	1,725	1,410
Iowa	15.0	17.0	13.0	168	374	260
Mo.	12.3	14.0	17.0	491	1,022	918
N. Dak.	13.2	16.0	11.5	3,069	9,360	4,370
S. Dak.	12.8	12.5	9.0	4,079	4,088	1,881
Nebr.	9.7	11.0	9.0	2,249	1,705	1,674
Kans.	10.5	10.0	11.0	520	690	726
Del.	14.4	19.5	20.0	236	292	300
Md.	15.2	22.0	23.0	223	418	391
Va.	14.7	18.0	18.5	321	396	352
N. C.	12.8	13.5	14.5	271	324	406
S. C.	10.6	11.0	14.0	103	165	210
Ga.	9.5	9.5	11.5	60	95	126
Ky.	13.8	14.0	20.0	436	322	460
Tenn.	10.6	10.5	13.0	268	242	260
Okla.	7.8	7.0	7.5	533	490	660
Texas	8.2	6.5	8.0	244	124	184
Mont.	11.4	17.0	9.0	176	340	99
Idaho	14.4	16.0	16.0	59	96	96
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	10.0	64	88	110
Colo.	8.2	7.0	6.0	341	238	204
N. Mex.	9.7	11.0	11.0	45	77	66
Utah	9.6	10.0	9.0	60	50	63
Wash.	11.8	10.5	11.5	192	399	391
Oreg.	13.0	14.5	19.0	316	218	456
Calif.	11.6	11.0	15.0	106	88	150
U. S.	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961



## SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	1955	harvest:	Average:	1955	cated	Average:	1955	cated
	1945-54:	1955	1956	1945-54:	1955	1956	1945-54:	1955	1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	2	2	2	29.9	33.0	33.0	45	66	66
Iowa	1	6	20	1/23.0	35.0	30.0	34	210	600
Mo.	36	93	156	18.6	25.0	26.0	667	2,325	4,056
S. Dak.	34	63	90	14.1	15.5	13.0	479	976	1,170
Nebr.	160	720	914	20.3	11.0	14.0	3,556	7,920	12,796
Kans.	1,693	2,891	2,746	17.6	11.5	12.0	30,323	33,246	32,952
N. C.	26	89	80	26.2	28.0	27.0	675	2,492	2,160
S. C.	5	16	14	17.2	20.0	17.0	87	320	238
Ga.	1/12	40	48	1/16.5	22.0	19.0	1/202	880	912
Tenn.	1/8	19	20	1/21.2	25.0	24.0	1/166	475	480
Ala.	26	46	31	16.9	19.0	18.0	445	874	558
Miss.	1/4	20	15	1/16.2	19.0	16.0	1/68	380	240
Ark.	15	68	65	16.7	23.0	21.0	258	1,564	1,365
La.	2	10	7	19.3	25.0	24.0	46	250	168
Okla.	662	1,108	931	13.4	13.0	12.5	9,164	14,404	11,638
Texas	4,175	6,316	5,053	19.4	23.5	19.0	82,103	148,309	96,007
Colo.	215	660	528	13.0	7.5	8.0	2,816	4,950	4,224
N. Mex.	238	370	363	13.5	15.0	14.0	3,609	5,550	5,082
Ariz.	58	133	110	42.3	51.0	50.0	2,498	6,783	5,500
Calif.	102	169	169	42.1	54.0	56.0	4,336	9,126	9,464
U. S.	7,460	12,839	11,362	18.6	18.8	16.7	141,334	241,100	189,676

1/ Short-time average.

## BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:		Average:	cated	Average:	cated		
	1945-54:	1955	1956	1945-54:	1955	1945-54:	1955	1956	
	1,000	1,000	1,000						
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	5	4	4	594	700	725	1,580	1,600	1,300
Kans.	9	6	4	254	250	200	1,180	800	400
Okla.	79	105	74	294	325	220	11,630	17,100	8,100
Texas	48	72	29	296	265	170	7,020	9,500	2,500
Colo.	77	74	74	228	220	180	9,010	8,100	6,700
N. Mex.	41	55	54	211	270	250	4,430	7,400	6,800
U. S.	259	316	238	268	281	215	34,850	44,500	25,800

State	ALL HAY						Pasture		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition August 1		
	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54	1956	cated	1945-54	1956	cated	1945-54	1956	1956
				1,000	1,000	1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.08	1.27	1.09	748	712	601	80	79	90
N.H.	1.26	1.42	1.21	392	341	284	80	78	86
Vt.	1.43	1.53	1.36	1,310	1,197	1,057	83	74	91
Mass.	1.59	1.76	1.56	514	454	401	76	68	85
R.I.	1.67	1.81	1.80	46	38	36	70	82	93
Conn.	1.70	1.81	1.81	432	394	393	80	65	92
N.Y.	1.65	1.69	1.75	5,747	5,196	5,477	78	50	86
N.J.	1.85	1.92	2.03	456	464	503	70	30	87
Pa.	1.52	1.48	1.57	3,483	3,306	3,648	78	56	92
Ohio	1.49	1.71	1.68	3,731	4,140	3,987	84	86	93
Ind.	1.45	1.72	1.55	2,573	2,772	2,498	85	94	92
Ill.	1.60	1.98	1.76	4,254	4,690	4,339	84	90	86
Mich.	1.44	1.53	1.56	3,536	3,367	3,424	84	73	91
Wis.	1.78	2.13	2.04	7,197	8,401	7,899	82	80	85
Minn.	1.59	1.82	1.87	6,243	7,100	7,252	84	79	84
Iowa	1.67	1.74	1.39	5,925	6,958	4,818	89	79	53
Mo.	1.19	1.44	1.19	4,190	4,339	3,562	76	87	75
N.Dak.	.95	1.16	1.13	3,320	4,415	4,399	82	86	77
S.Dak.	.84	.75	.80	3,750	3,993	4,501	82	61	55
Nebr.	1.10	.96	.89	5,268	5,412	5,042	83	64	50
Kans.	1.48	1.36	1.17	3,053	3,435	2,915	78	61	48
Del.	1.45	1.43	1.51	98	86	89	78	50	92
Md.	1.45	1.53	1.56	640	687	699	78	64	90
Va.	1.18	1.31	1.23	1,627	1,812	1,711	80	75	86
W.Va.	1.26	1.33	1.34	994	986	972	84	83	94
N.C.	1.01	1.10	1.08	1,262	1,267	1,238	78	83	81
S.C.	.84	.97	.87	499	626	522	72	82	64
Ga.	.62	.79	.82	710	748	780	76	87	81
Fla.	.78	1.33	1.39	86	156	181	82	83	85
Ky.	1.26	1.43	1.37	2,263	2,472	2,401	80	95	94
Tenn.	1.12	1.20	1.19	1,896	1,949	1,969	77	89	82
Ala.	.80	.99	.93	671	879	836	76	89	80
Miss.	1.14	1.27	1.14	904	1,038	884	77	90	75
Ark.	1.06	1.18	1.13	1,236	1,150	1,084	73	88	78
La.	1.22	1.36	1.17	415	598	472	78	91	69
Okla.	1.21	1.17	1.08	1,775	2,068	1,806	75	68	52
Texas	1.01	1.09	.77	1,660	2,261	1,541	66	67	29
Mont.	1.14	1.27	1.09	2,841	3,054	2,633	81	96	60
Idaho	2.26	2.47	2.50	2,460	2,971	3,187	88	91	89
Wyo.	1.12	1.26	1.26	1,224	1,412	1,459	82	79	71
Colo.	1.58	1.70	1.64	2,245	2,322	2,202	75	60	46
N.Mex.	2.12	2.37	2.26	442	548	539	65	73	50
Ariz.	2.54	2.75	2.62	659	780	728	79	81	76
Utah	2.09	2.22	2.31	1,174	1,267	1,333	81	76	75
Nev.	1.56	1.60	1.86	609	495	718	86	82	93
Wash.	1.90	1.97	1.92	1,541	1,606	1,669	83	92	77
Oreg.	1.74	1.71	1.90	1,799	1,768	2,031	83	85	82
Calif.	3.13	3.37	3.35	5,952	6,652	6,987	77	77	82
U.S.	1.39	1.49	1.42	103,648	112,782	107,707	79	76	70



## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.33	1.60	1.30	11	18	14
N. H.	1.90	1.75	1.60	16	28	27
Vt.	1.96	1.90	1.80	86	163	166
Mass.	2.20	2.15	2.05	49	88	90
R. I.	2.30	2.25	2.35	4	9	9
Conn.	2.38	2.40	2.35	83	134	139
N. Y.	2.06	2.05	2.10	1,182	1,777	1,966
N. J.	2.29	2.35	2.10	188	275	298
Pa.	1.92	1.85	1.90	794	1,350	1,539
Ohio	1.86	2.00	1.95	1,195	2,144	2,174
Ind.	1.87	2.05	1.90	994	1,589	1,414
Ill.	2.30	2.35	2.15	1,898	3,220	3,034
Mich.	1.58	1.65	1.65	1,950	2,264	2,378
Wis.	2.13	2.35	2.25	3,389	5,499	5,528
Minn.	2.15	2.20	2.25	3,040	4,831	5,386
Iowa	2.22	2.10	1.70	2,487	3,765	3,414
Mo.	2.43	2.50	2.10	791	1,320	1,220
N. Dak.	1.45	1.55	1.55	718	2,099	2,330
S. Dak.	1.54	1.10	1.15	1,243	2,223	2,533
Nebr.	2.00	1.55	1.40	2,660	3,343	3,051
Kans.	1.92	1.60	1.40	1,948	2,461	2,066
Del.	2.13	2.05	2.20	14	16	18
Md.	2.06	2.35	2.30	136	230	242
Va.	2.22	2.35	2.20	282	531	528
W. Va.	1.88	1.85	1.85	160	266	285
N. C.	2.04	2.10	2.00	95	168	168
Ga.	1.74	2.00	1.90	17	34	36
Ky.	1.96	2.20	2.10	456	620	609
Tenn.	1.94	1.80	2.00	286	266	328
Ala.	1.70	1.85	1.70	29	35	34
Miss.	1.84	2.60	2.30	48	36	34
Ark.	2.18	2.25	2.20	148	135	147
La.	1.93	2.10	1.60	43	57	42
Okla.	1.84	1.65	1.45	778	977	764
Texas	2.30	2.00	1.60	491	686	483
Mont.	1.62	1.75	1.45	1,252	1,704	1,469
Idaho	2.68	2.90	2.90	2,054	2,598	2,755
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.75	570	822	838
Colo.	2.16	2.20	2.15	1,467	1,692	1,604
N. Mex.	2.83	2.95	2.85	361	475	467
Ariz.	2.78	3.00	2.80	562	669	619
Utah	2.42	2.50	2.60	960	1,080	1,134
Nev.	2.78	2.70	3.30	300	316	393
Wash.	2.20	2.30	2.30	724	927	991
Oreg.	2.72	2.70	2.90	706	818	940
Calif.	4.60	4.60	4.65	4,649	5,437	5,608
U. S.	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,312

## CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.16	1.35	1.15	544	572	488
N.H.	1.38	1.50	1.25	243	237	194
Vt.	1.50	1.60	1.40	832	746	652
Mass.	1.68	1.80	1.55	321	270	232
R.I.	1.72	1.75	1.75	27	21	19
Conn.	1.74	1.75	1.80	222	164	169
N.Y.	1.63	1.60	1.65	3,843	2,946	3,038
N.J.	1.69	1.60	1.70	198	131	136
Pa.	1.44	1.30	1.40	2,513	1,790	1,928
Ohio	1.37	1.50	1.45	2,369	1,874	1,702
Ind.	1.28	1.45	1.25	1,202	905	826
Ill.	1.39	1.60	1.30	1,834	1,144	1,022
Mich.	1.31	1.35	1.40	1,421	1,048	988
Wis.	1.58	1.85	1.70	3,479	2,718	2,198
Minn.	1.43	1.50	1.40	1,508	1,294	1,002
Iowa	1.44	1.45	.90	3,167	3,041	1,170
Mo.	1.09	1.15	.70	1,315	854	505
Nebr.	1.20	.95	.80	150	120	57
Kans.	1.22	1.30	.95	146	120	87
Del.	1.50	1.45	1.50	42	39	36
Md.	1.37	1.30	1.35	379	306	296
Va.	1.18	1.20	1.10	545	449	399
W.Va.	1.23	1.25	1.25	541	452	430
N.C.	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	126	117
Ga.	1.00	.95	.95	19	30	32
Ky.	1.25	1.35	1.30	528	579	569
Tenn.	1.16	1.20	1.25	207	211	231
Ala.	.94	1.20	1.05	28	70	61
Miss.	1.14	1.30	1.15	52	122	108
Ark.	1.09	1.25	1.20	38	38	34
La.	1.17	1.35	1.10	54	81	66
Mont.	1.26	1.20	1.20	308	308	330
Idaho	1.36	1.30	1.45	169	153	197
Wyo.	1.18	1.00	1.25	125	128	175
Colo.	1.34	1.35	1.30	239	285	299
N.Mex.	1.32	1.50	1.25	19	12	10
Utah	1.62	1.60	1.70	56	80	82
Nev.	1.34	1.10	1.50	58	33	63
Wash.	2.05	1.95	1.85	399	390	363
Oreg.	1.80	1.75	1.80	241	287	313
U.S.	1.41	1.46	1.35	29,509	24,174	20,624

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.



## LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.15	1.25	1.20	118	108	108
Ill.	1.07	1.25	1.15	137	145	120
Mo.	1.03	1.15	1.10	1,361	810	930
Kans.	1.08	1.10	1.00	107	44	54
Del.	1.28	1.25	1.30	25	21	22
Md.	1.22	1.30	1.30	64	72	75
Va.	1.04	1.10	1.00	497	444	404
W.Va.	1.07	1.00	1.10	35	30	33
N.C.	1.02	1.05	1.00	518	411	407
S.C.	.86	1.05	.85	208	144	126
Ga.	.85	.95	.85	167	98	96
Ky.	1.09	1.25	1.20	857	811	817
Tenn.	1.01	1.15	1.05	996	788	777
Ala.	.92	1.10	.95	119	142	142
Miss.	1.10	1.35	1.15	340	248	222
Ark.	.98	1.15	1.05	578	270	296
La.	1.20	1.45	1.20	116	70	64
Okla.	1.05	1.05	1.00	111	52	56
U.S.	1.03	1.16	1.07	6,354	4,708	4,749

## WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.15	1.30	1.25	92	58	54
Minn.	1.10	1.15	1.10	1,154	730	650
Mo.	1.00	1.10	1.00	146	192	177
N.Dak.	.84	.90	.85	2,011	1,778	1,612
S.Dak.	.66	.50	.50	2,202	1,460	1,416
Nebr.	.72	.55	.50	2,210	1,665	1,529
Kans.	1.00	.90	.80	659	544	479
Ark.	.94	1.05	1.00	169	167	149
Okla.	1.06	.90	.85	450	343	317
Texas	.95	1.10	.65	176	182	110
Mont.	.80	.85	.70	641	620	491
Idaho	1.08	1.10	1.15	149	148	155
Wyo.	.80	.80	.80	376	299	314
Colo.	.93	.90	.80	399	209	176
N.Mex.	.73	.80	.65	17	16	13
Utah	1.16	1.10	1.20	118	75	86
Nev.	1.01	.85	1.15	224	128	242
Wash.	1.27	1.25	1.25	66	58	55
Oreg.	1.12	1.05	1.25	338	292	361
Calif.	1.22	1.10	1.25	174	133	151
U.S.	.83	.74	.71	11,849	9,097	8,537

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	835	880	820	55	35	41
New York	991	940	1,040	1,394	954	1,331
Michigan	867	910	870	3,678	4,668	4,367
Total N. E.	892	915	904	5,133	5,657	5,739
Nebraska	1,506	1,630	1,700	1,016	1,141	1,054
Montana	1,399	1,550	1,550	203	217	186
Idaho	1,583	1,770	1,800	2,194	2,370	2,052
Wyoming	1,301	1,110	1,250	948	589	650
Washington	1,507	1,940	2,000	214	778	740
Total N. W.	1,492	1,638	1,690	4,576	5,095	4,682
Colorado	754	790	700	1,387	1,860	1,554
New Mexico	290	420	400	264	167	160
Arizona	483	460	450	55	41	27
Utah	437	490	250	42	39	18
Total S. W.	624	724	650	2,247	2,107	1,759
California:						
Large Lima	1,508	1,496	1,730	1,122	1,077	1,038
Baby Lima	1,493	1,325	1,550	913	318	418
Other	1,149	1,196	1,300	2,113	2,714	2,366
Total California	1,296	1,272	1,421	4,148	4,109	3,822
United States	1,028	1,100	1,099	16,163	16,968	16,002

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	875	1,020	1,050	37	41	42
N. Dak.	925	900	1,000	75	18	30
Mont.	1,072	1,020	920	112	61	55
Idaho	1,190	1,000	1,350	1,225	1,034	1,971
Wyo.	1,262	1,260	1,500	54	63	75
Colo.	843	820	860	105	66	77
Wash.	1,169	800	1,500	1,986	1,149	2,700
Oreg.	875	500	1,300	147	20	91
Calif.	1,020	1,220	1,350	124	73	93
U. S.	1,137	899	1,403	3,868	2,525	5,134

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).



## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/ Harvested			Yield per acre		
	Average		For	Average		Indicated
	1945-54		harvest	1945-54		1956
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	140	116	122	1,510	1,560	1,800
N. C.	244	190	196	1,218	1,075	1,500
Tenn.	4	3	3	765	950	850
TOTAL (Va.- N. C. area)	388	309	321	1,322	1,256	1,608
S. C.	20	11	12	694	850	850
Ga.	804	546	519	775	940	990
Fla.	78	60	56	778	1,025	1,025
Ala.	347	225	209	766	950	1,000
Miss.	11	6	6	362	450	410
TOTAL (S. E. area)	1,259	848	802	768	944	989
Ark.	7	5	5	385	375	360
Okla.	197	134	123	554	960	600
Texas	525	389	253	482	615	350
N. Mex.	8	6	5	1,014	1,030	1,200
TOTAL (S. W. area)	740	534	386	507	704	441
UNITED STATES	2,387	1,691	1,509	790	925	980

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED (Cont'd)

State	Production		
	Average		Indi-
	1945-54		cated
	1945-54		1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	206,466	180,960	219,600
N. C.	286,900	204,250	294,000
Tenn.	3,132	2,850	2,550
TOTAL (Va.- N. C. area)	496,499	388,060	516,150
S. C.	13,213	9,350	10,200
Ga.	608,353	513,240	513,810
Fla.	58,656	61,500	57,400
Ala.	258,706	213,750	209,000
Miss.	3,844	2,700	2,460
TOTAL (S. E. area)	942,772	800,540	792,870
Ark.	2,830	1,875	1,800
Okla.	106,218	128,640	73,800
Texas	252,600	239,235	88,550
N. Mex.	7,699	6,180	6,000
TOTAL (S. W. area)	370,242	375,930	170,150
UNITED STATES	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,479,170

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wis.	12.7	12.5	12.0	145	62	72
Minn.	10.1	9.5	9.0	12,377	8,008	9,333
Iowa	12.9	15.0	8.0	846	225	200
N. Dak.	7.9	7.7	7.5	14,780	24,578	27,772
S. Dak.	8.8	7.7	7.0	5,233	5,783	5,152
Kans.	6.2	8.0	7.0	315	16	14
Texas	6.8	3.0	5.0	911	96	95
Mont.	7.0	8.5	4.0	650	672	432
Ariz.	1/25.3	26.0	26.0	382	78	52
Calif.	24.8	29.0	24.0	2,164	1,740	1,128
U. S.	9.1	8.3	7.8	37,959	41,258	44,250

1/ Short-time average.

## POPCORN

State	Planted			Harvested		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	For harvest 1956
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Ohio	15,330	16,500	18,000	15,220	16,500	18,000
Ind.	22,700	31,000	35,000	22,700	31,000	35,000
Ill.	25,090	18,000	23,000	24,580	18,000	23,000
Mich.	3,130	3,500	4,700	2,950	3,500	4,700
Iowa	33,100	25,000	30,000	31,600	24,000	28,000
Mo.	13,160	11,400	11,400	12,540	11,400	11,400
Nebr.	12,900	12,900	12,000	12,400	11,500	11,000
Kans.	6,550	6,500	7,000	5,710	5,600	6,000
Ky.	17,090	13,200	16,800	16,220	13,000	16,800
Okla.	17,600	1,500	1,500	13,400	1,000	1,000
Texas	4,650	3,900	4,400	3,980	2,400	3,100
Other States	1/13,220	10,800	8,200	1/12,967	10,400	7,600
U. S.	179,892	154,200	172,000	169,740	148,300	165,600

1/ Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Idaho and Colorado. Short-time average.





## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>3B Dark Air-cured</b>							
Ky.	35	1,174	1,410	1,425	15,881	13,818	13,680
Tenn.	35	1,198	1,425	1,450	4,773	4,275	4,205
Total One Sucker	35	1,179	1,414	1,431	20,763	18,093	17,885
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,127	1,350	1,375	11,533	9,720	9,625
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	972	775	1,050	3,318	3,255	4,200
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,138	1,284	1,349	35,614	31,068	31,710
<b>CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:</b>							
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	1,520	1,550	1,700	49,301	45,725	50,150
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,426	1,700	1,650	8,214	7,480	5,775
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,506	1,569	1,695	57,515	53,205	55,925
<b>CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:</b>							
Mass.	51	1,639	1,500		164	150	
Conn.	51	1,613	1,590	1,750	14,569	12,243	8,225
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,589	1,750	14,733	12,393	8,225
Mass.	52	1,730	1,760	1,820	9,213	8,272	5,642
Conn.	52	1,647	1,600	1,850	3,539	1,760	1,480
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,706	1,730	1,826	12,752	10,032	7,122
Total Southern Wiso.	54	1,475	1,490	1,470	12,665	6,705	6,174
Wiso.	55	1,468	1,420	1,410	16,759	12,638	10,011
Minn.	55	1,315	1,410	1,400	539	240	224
Total Northern Wiso.	55	1,462	1,420	1,410	17,298	12,878	10,235
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2,153	1,546	1,583	27,583	42,008	31,756
<b>CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:</b>							
Mass.	61	1,102	1,220	1,300	1,993	2,318	2,470
Conn.	61	1,046	1,070	1,230	7,294	6,527	7,257
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	1,058	1,106	1,247	9,287	8,845	9,727
Ga.	62	1,138	1,410	1,350	1,108	1,410	1,485
Fla.	62	1,166	1,370	1,350	4,196	5,343	5,400
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,160	1,378	1,350	5,304	6,753	6,885
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,092	1,209	1,288	14,592	15,598	16,612
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,465	1,498	1,581	130,540	110,811	104,291
<b>CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:</b>							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	607	750	600	208	150	120
UNITED STATES	All	1,236	1,467	1,448	2,128,194	2,195,788	1,997,637

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.  
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.



## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	Indi-
	1945-54		cated	1945-54		cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	11.2	15.5	13.0	196	279	221
Mich.	9.8	14.7	12.0	658	885	756
Wis.	10.1	9.3	11.5	110	57	69
Minn.	10.1	12.0	11.5	502	771	748
N. Dak.	10.1	11.7	11.5	249	398	402
S. Dak.	10.9	12.5	11.5	53	64	58
Nebr.	13.3	14.4	15.0	729	665	825
Kans.	9.6	14.8	12.0	58	96	84
Mont.	12.2	14.5	13.5	709	724	688
Idaho	17.4	18.7	20.0	1,296	1,433	1,540
Wyo.	12.9	13.9	14.5	428	421	478
Colo.	14.8	15.9	16.5	1,920	1,621	2,062
Utah	14.8	15.1	16.0	480	437	416
Wash.	21.6	20.0	23.0	434	553	690
Oreg.	20.2	22.7	23.0	367	381	391
Calif. 1/	18.4	20.7	20.0	2,901	3,365	3,420
Other States	12.4	16.2	14.7	79	78	88
U. S.	14.5	16.5	16.4	11,167	12,228	12,936

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	Indi-
	1945-54		cated	1945-54		cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Louisiana	19.3	24.4	25.0	5,480	6,054	5,525
Florida	31.6	33.3	35.0	1,210	1,197	1,092
U. S.	20.7	25.5	26.2	6,689	7,251	6,617

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production <u>2/</u>			
	Average 1945-54:	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<b>Eastern States:</b>				
Maine	862	640	1,230	810
New Hampshire	890	850	1,540	760
Vermont	782	880	1,100	630
Massachusetts	2,276	2,000	2,940	1,600
Rhode Island	160	120	180	110
Connecticut	1,191	1,330	1,530	1,120
New York	14,761	19,000	19,700	12,500
New Jersey	2,433	2,900	3,000	2,800
Pennsylvania	5,945	6,900	6,500	4,000
Delaware	336	340	270	230
Maryland	1,134	1,485	1,137	900
Virginia	8,965	12,900	5,500	9,300
West Virginia	3,832	5,980	4,346	3,200
North Carolina	1,239	1,700	40	1,400
<b>Total Eastern States</b>	<b>44,806</b>	<b>57,025</b>	<b>49,013</b>	<b>39,360</b>
<b>Central States</b>				
Ohio	2,823	2,500	2,700	2,100
Indiana	1,372	1,204	850	1,750
Illinois	3,002	2,010	1,430	2,400
Michigan	7,108	6,600	7,500	10,000
Wisconsin	1,072	1,050	1,380	1,230
Minnesota	197	230	323	256
Iowa	174	90	200	61
Missouri	1,125	728	520	627
Nebraska	68	38	39	36
Kansas	352	206	3/ 230	100
Kentucky	321	310	60	377
Tennessee	353	200	64	420
Arkansas	464	352	35	673
<b>Total Central States</b>	<b>18,432</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>20,030</b>
<b>Western States</b>				
Montana	134	90	100	40
Idaho	1,583	1,130	3/ 1,630	1,450
Colorado	1,273	1,500	3/ 1,210	1,470
New Mexico	586	760	620	680
Utah	416	430	440	343
Washington	27,523	23,160	26,100	17,100
Oregon	2,655	2,610	2,350	1,620
California	8,514	9,542	9,440	8,360
<b>Total Western States</b>	<b>42,683</b>	<b>39,222</b>	<b>41,890</b>	<b>31,063</b>
<b>Total 35 States</b>	<b>105,920</b>	<b>111,765</b>	<b>106,234</b>	<b>90,453</b>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954--Virginia, 200; West Virginia, 100; 1955--Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955--Kansas, 12; Idaho, 90; Colorado, 75.



## PEACHES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
N. H.	9	11	15	7
Mass.	70	84	105	90
R. I.	14	15	16	15
Conn.	140	155	155	155
N. Y.	1,310	1,150	1,400	1,140
N. J.	1,625	1,910	1,700	1,600
Pa.	2,311	3,100	2,900	2,300
Ohio	914	1,130	1,030	1,100
Ind.	478	450	90	430
Ill.	1,597	1,340	130	1,030
Mich.	3,550	2,550	2,300	2,750
Mo.	601	600	231	310
Kans.	118	130	108	75
Del.	159	105	95	70
Md.	454	530	475	440
Va.	1,459	1,450	2,470	1,500
W. Va.	578	900	800	572
N. C.	1,559	1,100	3/	900
S. C.	3,716	3,600	3/	4,100
Ga.	3,492	3,000	3/	1,600
Fla.	37	12	4/	4/
Ky.	400	270	20	151
Tenn.	429	230	3/	300
Ala.	753	900	3/	600
Miss.	510	276	3/	447
Ark.	1,766	984	3/	1,952
La.	115	45	3/	64
Okla.	372	50	15	230
Texas	936	150	30	625
Idaho	306	310	500	270
Colo.	1,762	2/2,230	2/2,110	1,830
N. Mex.	176	220	150	124
Utah	610	2/ 584	480	299
Wash.	1,747	1,500	2,100	1,580
Oreg.	493	170	400	360
Calif., all	32,423	2/30,835	34,002	36,670
Clingstone <sup>5/</sup>	21,402	2/19,251	22,585	24,794
Freestone	11,022	11,584	11,417	11,876
U. S.	66,989	62,076	51,827	65,686

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954-Illinois, 80; 1955-Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1954-Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California, Clingstone, 833; 1955-Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

<sup>5/</sup> Mainly for canning.

State	PEARS			
	Average		Production 1/	
	1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mass.	34	10	2/	2/
Conn.	47	42	60	50
N. Y.	478	340	700	450
Pa.	188	150	140	65
Ohio	163	95	80	60
Ind.	84	25	2/	2/
Ill.	199	100	90	200
Mich.	740	740	950	1,250
Mo.	146	80	50	45
Kans.	74	45	2/	2/
Va.	109	90	11	40
W. Va.	48	81	32	46
N. C.	133	90	10	64
S. C.	58	22	2/	2/
Ga.	237	100	15	74
Fla.	101	35	2/	2/
Ky.	90	80	10	33
Tenn.	116	130	5	130
Ala.	155	75	3/	42
Miss.	186	60	5	125
Ark.	111	40	5	98
La.	114	35	15	37
Okla.	108	10	5	60
Texas	253	40	20	160
Idaho	67	90	110	100
Colorado	194	270	150	220
Utah	187	350	200	330
Wash., all	6,346	5,450	6,450	4,220
Bartlett	4,630	3,900	4,600	2,800
Other	1,716	1,550	1,850	1,420
Oreg., all	5,451	4,110	4/6,050	6,200
Bartlett	2,118	1,500	2,700	2,400
Other	3,333	2,610	4/3,350	3,800
Calif., all	14,014	16,751	14,459	16,376
Bartlett	12,251	14,918	12,876	14,543
Other	1,762	1,833	1,583	1,833
U. S.	30,230	29,536	29,622	30,475

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.



## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54			1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.	63,160	94,000	88,500	99,000
N. J.	1,360	1,400	1,500	1,400
Pa.	17,900	26,000	24,000	24,800
Ohio	12,860	16,900	17,000	8,500
Ind.	1,270	900	800	1,300
Ill.	2,060	1,400	1,300	1,400
Mich.	32,890	45,500	23,500	57,000
Iowa	2,230	1,400	1,500	1,000
Mo.	3,830	2,700	2,500	3,300
Kans.	1,300	500	500	200
Va.	1,035	600	450	350
W. Va.	710	400	2/	2/
N. C.	2,700	1,500	1,100	1,300
S. C.	1,240	1,000	800	1,300
Ga.	1,830	1,200	1,000	1,300
Ark.	8,510	5,000	2,900	10,600
Ariz.	1,960	4,000	4,500	5,500
Wash.	26,210	30,700	48,600	26,000
Oreg.	1,160	800	900	800
Calif., all	2,722,200	2,327,000	3,016,000	2,763,000
Wine varieties	591,700	597,000	601,000	612,000
Table varieties	577,200	482,000	709,000	551,000
Raisin varieties	1,553,300	1,248,000	1,706,000	1,600,000
Raisins <sup>3/</sup>	231,750	168,000	224,000	---
Not dried	626,300	576,000	810,000	---
U. S.	2,906,415	2,562,900	3,237,350	3,008,050

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

<sup>3/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 1/				
	Average	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1945-54 Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>ORANGES:</b>					
California, all	75	69	81	74	74
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	77	78	68	75
Valencias	75	65	83	78	73
Florida, all	71	71	75	69	72
Early & Midseason	72	71	76	69	72
Valencias	70	70	73	68	72
Texas, all	54	48	73	58	70
Early & Midseason 2/	3/51	48	73	59	71
Valencias	3/50	48	72	54	66
Arizona, all	71	77	80	74	79
Navels & Misc. 2/	71	78	79	71	76
Valencias	72	77	81	76	82
Louisiana, all 2/	59	39	66	74	72
5 States	73	69	78	72	73
<b>TANGERINES:</b>					
Florida	64	64	70	62	67
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>					
Florida, all	64	69	62	68	65
Seedless	67	71	67	70	67
Other	62	67	58	66	63
Texas, all	46	43	68	44	68
Arizona, all	72	75	81	72	81
California, all	78	73	81	81	76
Desert Valleys	80	84	80	85	78
Other	77	68	81	79	75
4 States	58	60	67	60	68
<b>LEMONS:</b>					
California	74	74	75	80	69
<b>LIMES:</b>					
Florida	71	77	90	80	80

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.



## APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Fresh Basis</u>				
<b>APRICOTS:</b>				
California	193,100	140,000	253,000	182,000
Washington	16,820	11,300	21,000	8,600
Utah	5,430	8,600	7,400	2,700
3 States	215,350	159,900	281,400	193,300
<b>PLUMS:</b>				
Michigan	5,680	6,300	5,200	5,000
California	78,400	2/ 71,000	2/ 86,000	98,000
<b>PRUNES:</b>				
Idaho	22,650	12,700	22,200	21,000
Washington, all	20,150	15,100	24,500	12,900
Eastern Washington	15,700	12,300	21,000	10,000
Western Washington	4,450	2,800	3,500	2,900
Oregon, all	60,220	42,500	52,600	32,400
Eastern Oregon	13,190	1,500	15,600	3/
Western Oregon	47,030	41,000	37,000	32,400

Dry Basis 4/

California 175,900 179,000 131,000 180,000  
 1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1954- Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis); 1955- Apricots, Washington, 3,200; Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Oregon, 700. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954- Plums, California, 4,000; 1955- Plums, California, 2,000. 3/Less than 50 tons. 4/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>AVOCADOS:</b>						
Florida	60	52	.62	5,830	2/ 14,300	---
<b>FIGS:</b>						
California						
Dried )						
Not dried)	83	86	92	3/ 29,780	3/ 25,400	---
				12,900	12,000	---
<b>OLIVES:</b>						
California	54	44	71	45,200	39,000	---
<b>ALMONDS:</b>						
California	--	--	--	39,330	38,300	48,000
<b>FILBERTS:</b>						
Oregon	--	--	--	6,990	7,400	3,000
Washington	--	--	--	847	310	150
2 States	--	--	--	7,837	7,710	3,150
<b>WALNUTS:</b>						
California	--	--	--	65,190	72,000	73,000
Oregon	--	--	--	7,480	5,400	2,000
2 States	--	--	--	72,670	77,400	75,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300. 2/Includes 700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/Dry basis.

## CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	3,590	5,400	6,600	1,700
Pennsylvania	1,090	1,300	1,300	300
Ohio	348	310	310	240
Michigan	6,370	8,800	7,500	9,200
4 Great Lakes States	11,398	15,810	15,710	11,440
Montana	1,067	1,800	1,500	70
Idaho	2,809	2,800	3,700	600
Colorado	578	1,200	580	550
Utah	3,574	5,200	3,100	1,700
Washington	23,720	22,500	2/23,500	4,000
Oregon	21,740	25,400	31,000	13,500
California	30,800	23,200	34,000	36,600
7 Western States	84,288	82,100	97,380	57,020
11 States	95,686	97,910	113,090	68,460
State	Sour varieties			
New York	19,420	24,700	31,200	15,200
Pennsylvania	7,260	9,500	13,000	6,500
Ohio	1,780	1,200	1,800	1,500
Michigan	62,450	48,000	71,000	55,000
Wisconsin	14,120	11,300	21,700	14,000
5 Great Lakes States	105,030	94,700	138,700	92,200
Montana	288	370	520	130
Idaho	564	1,000	1,400	990
Colorado	2,350	1,550	1,200	2,000
Utah	2,330	2,900	1,500	2,700
Washington	2,800	2,400	2,400	1,600
Oregon	2,610	3,400	3,800	3,000
6 Western States	10,942	11,620	10,820	10,420
11 States	115,972	106,320	149,520	102,620

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho, 200 (sweet); Washington, 1,000 (sweet).

2/ Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.



## PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	2,004	300	1,600	249	50	350
S. C.	2,906	140	3,300	508	60	600
Ga.	29,767	8,000	43,000	5,864	2,000	7,000
Fla.	2,454	6,400	3,600	1,746	4,500	2,400
Ala.	12,410	6,800	21,000	2,856	1,200	5,000
Miss.	3,768	4,500	6,100	4,217	5,500	7,400
Ark.	788	1,800	1,600	3,661	6,150	6,000
La.	3,265	2,000	4,000	10,070	23,000	8,300
Okla.	1,431	3,300	2,000	17,779	29,700	16,000
Texas	4,370	5,700	4,000	26,195	32,300	22,800
N. Mex.	2/ 2,485	3,460	3,830	---	---	---
U. S.	64,653	42,400	94,030	73,145	104,460	75,850

State	All Pecans		
	Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	2,254	350	1,950
S. C.	3,414	200	3,900
Ga.	35,631	10,000	50,000
Fla.	4,199	10,900	6,000
Ala.	15,266	8,000	26,000
Miss.	7,985	10,000	13,500
Ark.	4,449	7,950	7,600
La.	13,335	25,000	12,300
Okla.	19,210	33,000	18,000
Texas	30,565	38,000	26,800
N. Mex.	2/ 2,485	3,460	3,830
U. S.	137,798	146,860	169,880

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

## POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1955 1/	For	Average:	1955 1/	Indi-	Average:	1955 1/	Indi-
	1949-54:	1955 1/	harvest:	1949-54:	1955 1/	cated	1949-54:	1955 1/	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>									
Fla.	10.7	12.8	16.0	158	180	165	1,700	2,304	2,640
Calif.	10.7	17.4	17.8	153	165	190	1,584	2,871	3,382
Total Winter	21.4	30.2	33.8	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	6,022
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	14.2	21.0	21.0	162	159	165	2,325	3,339	3,465
-Other	4.3	4.2	5.1	105	104	85	458	437	434
Texas	4.8	.6	.4	42	40	60	211	24	24
Total E. Spring	23.3	25.8	26.5	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	3,923
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>									
N. Car.	28.2	20.5	20.5	101	107	90	2,828	2,194	1,845
S. Car.	12.2	9.0	8.4	82	65	72	978	585	605
Ga.	3.4	2.5	2.2	58	63	55	196	158	121
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	19.2	16.7	15.4	101	27	112	1,984	451	1,725
-Other	13.5	9.8	8.8	46	45	42	614	441	370
Miss.	11.5	10.0	9.5	39	39	39	453	390	370
Ark.	16.5	11.0	10.1	47	60	57	788	660	576
La.	12.1	9.6	8.3	41	30	45	497	288	374
Okla.	6.8	4.8	4.5	48	62	58	330	298	261
Texas	12.2	9.7	9.1	43	48	45	521	466	410
Ariz.	4.5	5.3	4.3	218	255	240	994	1,352	1,032
Calif.	65.7	69.0	63.0	256	285	260	16,654	19,665	16,380
Total L. Spring	205.7	177.9	164.1	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	24,069
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>									
Mo.	13.5	9.0	9.0	60	79	65	838	711	585
Kans.	5.5	3.0	2.9	47	72	50	287	216	145
Del.	5.1	9.5	9.5	126	195	185	686	1,852	1,758
Md.	4.3	3.4	3.2	95	110	105	414	374	336
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	20.1	19.7	124	135	138	2,553	2,714	2,719
-Norfolk	4.3	3.1	3.0	104	100	93	460	310	279
-Other	8.8	7.8	7.0	62	80	50	550	624	350
N. Car.	14.4	12.0	11.5	61	70	54	885	840	621
Ga.	4.1	3.0	2.8	35	38	34	146	114	95
Ky.	20.3	17.0	16.0	54	64	55	1,097	1,088	880
Tenn.	20.5	15.0	14.0	56	63	56	1,142	945	784
Texas	5.9	7.7	5.5	134	165	145	742	1,270	798
Total E. Summer	127.2	110.6	104.1	76.8	100.0	89.8	9,800	11,058	9,350
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>									
Mass.	2.9	2.1	2.1	139	132	150	403	277	315
R. I.	1.4	1.2	1.3	133	160	160	187	192	208
N. Y.-L. I.	25.1	18.0	24.0	188	210	200	4,649	3,780	4,800
N. J.	30.3	22.0	19.6	147	169	180	4,481	3,718	3,528
Pa.	6.6	5.8	5.0	128	145	155	847	841	775
Ohio	9.7	8.2	8.2	126	138	125	1,222	1,132	1,025
Ind.	8.0	4.4	4.0	108	96	100	846	422	400
Ill.	6.8	4.1	4.1	58	66	60	407	271	246
Mich.	7.9	7.0	6.1	88	105	100	700	735	610
Wis.	20.5	17.9	17.0	124	126	135	2,514	2,255	2,295
Minn.	5.2	5.3	5.4	120	126	135	620	668	729

See footnotes on page 59.

Continued



## POTATOES (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1955 1/	For	Average:	1955 1/	Indi-	Average:	1955 1/	Indi-
	1949-54:	1955 1/	harvest:	1949-54:	1955 1/	cated:	1949-54:	1955 1/	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>LATE SUMMER:</b>									
Nebr.	7.7	4.9	4.8	88	96	80	673	470	384
Md.	3.8	2.6	2.3	68	70	68	257	182	156
Va.	5.9	5.0	4.7	68	80	75	395	400	352
W. Va.	15.5	13.0	12.0	62	81	68	952	1,053	816
N. Car.	5.2	4.5	4.0	73	88	75	373	396	300
Idaho	9.2	9.7	9.0	207	190	205	1,914	2/1,843	1,845
Wyo.	1.1	1.7	2.1	197	250	250	219	425	525
Colo.	10.1	9.0	8.5	218	225	230	2,218	2,025	1,955
N. Mex.	1.1	.8	1.5	81	111	135	87	89	202
Wash.	15.6	19.0	25.0	255	252	265	3,984	2/4,788	6,625
Oreg.	10.0	11.0	12.0	192	195	185	1,895	2/2,145	2,220
Calif.	13.2	13.0	11.0	260	275	280	3,428	3,575	3,080
Total L. Summer	222.7	190.2	193.7	150.4	166.6	172.4	33,269	31,682	33,391
<b>FALL:</b>									
Maine	135.7	141.0	145.0	251	254	240	33,856	35,814	34,800
N. H.	3.7	2.6	2.3	154	160	158	567	416	363
Vt.	4.5	3.1	2.6	134	150	140	596	465	364
Mass.	5.9	4.7	4.9	147	154	165	872	724	808
R. I.	3.2	3.6	3.2	191	225	220	619	810	704
Conn.	8.5	6.6	6.6	171	170	165	1,435	1,122	1,039
N. Y. - L. I.	26.1	37.0	26.0	194	215	230	5,095	7,955	5,980
-Upstate	57.3	42.0	38.0	158	160	170	9,018	6,720	6,460
Pa.	64.4	52.2	45.0	140	145	150	9,051	7,569	6,750
8 Eastern-Fall	309.3	292.8	273.6	197.2	210.4	209.5	61,110	61,595	57,318
Ohio	16.5	14.5	14.5	144	155	145	2,374	2,248	2,102
Ind.	6.2	5.6	5.5	190	173	196	1,180	969	1,078
Mich.	63.1	51.0	45.0	113	96	125	7,066	4,896	5,625
Wis.	38.2	34.1	32.0	133	126	140	5,034	4,297	4,480
Minn.	78.8	76.0	80.0	104	100	110	8,219	7,600	8,800
Iowa	9.3	6.0	6.0	72	75	55	670	450	330
N. Dak.	97.0	87.0	90.0	111	90	115	10,784	7,830	10,350
S. Dak.	12.8	10.0	9.5	78	69	95	983	690	902
Nebr.	25.2	15.1	14.8	148	155	130	3,758	2,340	1,924
9 Central-Fall	347.1	299.3	297.3	115.7	104.6	119.7	40,068	31,320	35,591
Mont.	10.4	9.0	9.7	127	150	145	1,319	1,350	1,406
Idaho	140.8	160.0	179.0	175	195	190	24,684	31,200	34,010
Wyo.	5.0	3.6	4.0	127	125	140	627	450	560
Colo.	43.9	43.0	44.5	189	165	178	8,334	7,095	7,921
Utah	11.4	9.4	9.9	145	170	147	1,652	1,598	1,455
Nev.	1.5	1.6	1.8	168	220	220	248	352	396
Wash.	12.9	19.0	17.0	218	255	255	2,804	2/4,845	4,335
Oreg.	25.3	25.0	26.0	221	220	240	5,562	5,500	6,240
Calif.	16.6	16.2	16.5	228	190	260	3,768	3,078	4,290
9 Western-Fall	267.9	286.8	308.4	182.9	193.4	196.5	48,998	55,468	60,613
Total Fall	924.3	878.9	879.3	162.6	168.8	174.6	150,175	148,383	153,522
U. S.	1,524.7	1,401.5	1,401.5	160.6	160.6	160.6	226,360	230,277	230,277

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Late Spring - North Carolina, 135; Early Summer - Kansas, 4; Virginia - Eastern Shore, 67; Kentucky, 18; Texas, 215; Late Summer - Idaho, 84; Washington, 344; Oregon, 130; Fall - Washington, 150.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1949-54		1956	1949-54		1956
	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>cwt.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>cwt.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>cwt.</u>
N. J.	88	82	95	1,361	1,394	1,282
Mo.	54	50	60	150	110	120
Kans.	46	52	42	50	62	50
Md.	94	110	120	521	517	480
Va.	75	82	80	1,242	1,558	1,384
N. C.	59	60	59	2,739	2,400	2,360
S. C.	48	55	46	1,565	1,265	828
Ga.	39	48	44	1,331	864	836
Fla.	42	55	58	211	165	145
Ky.	48	55	53	305	324	265
Tenn.	52	61	56	728	854	616
Ala.	40	52	44	995	936	660
Miss.	43	55	47	1,178	1,265	940
Ark.	41	58	52	344	377	302
La.	54	58	54	4,836	5,858	4,050
Okla.	42	55	42	136	160	105
Texas	40	66	30	1,397	1,914	660
Calif.	67	71	73	748	923	949
U. S.	52.8	61.4	55.9	20,051	20,946	16,032

## HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>
Idaho	1,778	2,100	2,100	1,779	3,360	3,780
Wash.	1,714	1,600	1,570	22,661	20,800	21,509
Oreg.	1,070	1,180	1,180	15,241	4,602	4,484
Calif.	1,566	1,560	1,500	13,473	8,112	7,950
U. S.	1,431	1,556	1,533	53,154	36,874	37,723



MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS <sup>1/</sup>						
State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ August 1, av.: 1945-54	August 1, av.: 1955	August 1, av.: 1956	Percent of milk cows milked August 1, av.: 1945-54	August 1, av.: 1955	August 1, av.: 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	19.4	20.9	22.0	82.7	81.3	82.7
N. H.	18.9	20.3	20.1	79.1	76.8	77.9
Vt.	17.8	18.6	19.4	81.2	79.1	78.6
Mass.	19.9	21.5	23.2	80.4	80.8	82.9
Conn.	19.1	20.0	21.7	78.1	75.7	78.2
N. Y.	20.9	19.8	21.7	81.0	78.3	78.3
N. J.	21.6	21.7	22.2	80.3	78.6	77.1
Pa.	19.9	20.1	21.5	81.0	78.3	78.6
N. Atl.	20.25	20.12	21.64	80.6	78.2	78.1
Ohio	19.8	21.7	22.3	78.2	78.2	77.2
Ind.	19.2	21.3	20.4	76.6	75.1	74.6
Ill.	18.6	20.1	21.1	73.2	73.4	73.5
Mich.	21.7	23.0	23.4	83.9	83.4	82.3
Wis.	20.8	21.0	21.1	84.7	82.9	81.2
E. N. Cent.	20.33	21.31	21.56	81.1	80.0	78.8
Minn.	18.7	18.8	19.7	79.0	79.2	79.6
Iowa	18.8	19.2	20.6	73.0	72.9	74.6
Mo.	15.4	17.3	17.6	70.1	71.6	70.0
N. Dak.	18.0	18.2	18.9	73.8	72.0	72.9
S. Dak.	15.7	15.7	17.7	69.6	68.7	72.8
Nebr.	17.7	18.6	18.2	72.3	72.5	70.9
Kans.	15.8	16.7	17.5	68.2	65.9	67.3
W. N. Cent.	17.31	17.88	18.78	72.8	72.4	73.3
Md.	18.1	19.8	20.5	73.8	74.0	73.6
Va.	16.1	18.2	19.3	70.6	70.1	71.4
W. Va.	15.7	15.8	16.7	74.2	70.7	72.9
N. C.	14.9	15.5	16.6	72.8	69.5	70.9
S. C.	12.4	13.0	13.7	67.9	67.7	67.4
Ga.	10.4	10.3	11.9	59.3	56.5	59.8
S. Atl.	14.48	15.26	16.51	69.0	67.0	69.1
Ky.	15.1	15.5	15.5	70.6	69.3	67.5
Tenn.	13.6	13.5	14.6	71.8	69.1	68.6
Ala.	9.9	9.6	10.2	58.8	54.8	55.4
Miss.	9.0	8.7	10.0	60.8	57.7	61.2
Ark.	10.6	11.1	12.4	61.3	57.5	61.4
La.	7.5	7.5	8.5	47.0	48.1	51.7
Okla.	12.2	13.1	14.2	62.2	60.4	62.1
Texas	9.5	9.7	10.4	56.8	52.2	54.4
S. Cent.	11.53	11.98	12.84	63.1	60.4	61.6
Mont.	19.3	19.5	20.1	73.0	72.2	72.4
Idaho	21.9	23.5	23.5	80.0	80.2	80.3
Wyo.	20.3	19.9	20.2	74.4	65.9	71.2
Colo.	18.3	20.0	21.9	74.0	75.0	78.6
Utah	21.3	23.2	25.3	79.5	80.4	77.2
Wash.	23.0	22.5	23.1	82.2	78.6	79.9
Oreg.	21.0	22.1	22.4	81.0	82.2	82.0
Calif.	21.9	24.9	25.1	78.6	80.8	80.8
West	21.04	22.37	22.81	78.6	78.5	78.6
U. S.	17.44	18.09	19.00	74.3	72.9	73.4

<sup>1/</sup> Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

<sup>2/</sup> Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, AUGUST 1, 1956,  
WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State and division	: August 1, : : av. 1945-54: : Pounds	: August 1, : : 1954 : Pounds	: August 1, : : 1955 : Pounds	: August 1, : : 1956 : Pounds
Maine	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.8
New Hampshire	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
Vermont	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4
Massachusetts	5.3	5.0	5.3	6.0
Connecticut	5.4	6.0	5.6	6.1
New York	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7
New Jersey	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.6
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.8
North Atlantic	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0
Ohio	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.8
Indiana	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.4
Illinois	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.2
Michigan	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.4
Wisconsin	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0
East North Central	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8
Minnesota	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.6
Iowa	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.5
Missouri	3.7	4.8	4.4	4.6
North Dakota	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.5
South Dakota	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9
Nebraska	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.3
Kansas	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.8
West North Central	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.2
Maryland	5.6	6.5	6.0	6.8
Virginia	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3
West Virginia	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2
North Carolina	4.1	4.9	4.9	5.2
South Carolina	3.4	3.6	4.2	5.5
Georgia	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.9
South Atlantic	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.8
Kentucky	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.8
Tennessee	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.8
Alabama	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.9
Mississippi	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.1
Arkansas	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.9
Louisiana	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9
Oklahoma	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.4
Texas	3.4	4.6	3.5	5.2
South Central	2.8	3.5	3.2	4.0
Montana	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.4
Idaho	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6
Wyoming	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0
Colorado	4.1	4.4	5.3	5.9
Utah	3.4	3.4	4.7	4.8
Washington	4.3	3.1	3.8	4.7
Oregon	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5
California	4.6	5.0	5.0	6.0
Western	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.2
UNITED STATES	3.75	4.22	4.30	4.74

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.



## JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July				Total eggs produced			
	: 1955		: 1956		: During July		: Jan.-July incl.	
	: 1955		: 1956		: 1955		: 1956	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,192	3,018	1,745	1,708	56	52	400	398
N. H.	1,984	2,122	1,693	1,742	34	37	247	271
Vt.	932	892	1,727	1,792	16	16	120	122
Mass.	3,190	3,470	1,702	1,810	54	63	399	451
R. I.	360	380	1,702	1,804	6	7	45	50
Conn.	3,054	3,080	1,761	1,699	54	52	362	384
N. Y.	9,600	9,336	1,767	1,752	170	164	1,240	1,185
N. J.	11,798	13,205	1,618	1,662	191	219	1,432	1,515
Pa.	16,958	16,444	1,671	1,711	283	281	2,153	2,121
N. Atl.	51,068	51,947	1,692	1,715	861	891	6,398	6,497
Ohio	10,600	11,041	1,631	1,711	173	189	1,429	1,495
Ind.	9,964	10,904	1,624	1,655	162	180	1,387	1,491
Ill.	13,380	13,635	1,668	1,702	223	232	1,899	1,879
Mich.	7,748	7,646	1,652	1,693	128	129	1,011	983
Wis.	10,150	10,591	1,724	1,761	175	187	1,423	1,443
E. N. Cent.	51,842	53,817	1,661	1,704	861	917	7,149	7,291
Minn.	18,483	17,297	1,779	1,786	329	309	2,666	2,506
Iowa	20,386	20,628	1,779	1,798	363	371	3,118	3,057
Mo.	10,212	9,610	1,671	1,637	171	157	1,391	1,303
N. Dak.	2,890	2,696	1,686	1,717	49	46	371	362
S. Dak.	5,782	5,850	1,662	1,674	96	98	826	831
Nebr.	8,235	8,042	1,686	1,748	139	141	1,189	1,159
Kans.	7,790	7,351	1,643	1,668	128	123	1,116	1,057
W. N. Cent.	73,778	71,474	1,728	1,742	1,275	1,245	10,677	10,275
Del.	570	643	1,612	1,646	9	11	78	85
Md.	2,024	2,193	1,556	1,643	31	36	263	274
Va.	4,241	3,886	1,550	1,559	66	61	546	499
W. Va.	2,076	1,942	1,631	1,693	34	33	262	255
N. C.	7,244	8,302	1,556	1,569	113	130	906	1,009
S. C.	2,599	2,660	1,621	1,507	42	40	313	327
Ga.	5,812	6,098	1,578	1,643	92	100	739	747
Fla.	2,284	2,670	1,720	1,730	39	46	298	357
S. Atl.	26,850	28,394	1,587	1,609	426	457	3,405	3,553
Ky.	5,242	5,600	1,519	1,507	80	84	683	682
Tenn.	5,272	5,100	1,438	1,476	76	75	617	618
Ala.	4,056	4,364	1,531	1,528	62	67	485	509
Miss.	3,372	3,796	1,383	1,435	47	54	373	401
Ark.	3,074	3,327	1,454	1,547	45	51	352	400
La.	2,289	2,234	1,355	1,392	31	31	235	239
Okla.	4,245	4,311	1,556	1,556	66	67	543	548
Texas	11,810	12,418	1,534	1,519	181	189	1,414	1,474
S. Cent.	39,360	41,150	1,494	1,502	588	618	4,702	4,871
Mont.	974	1,068	1,724	1,699	17	18	138	143
Idaho	1,150	1,218	1,798	1,773	21	22	171	179
Wyo.	360	314	1,730	1,748	6	5	49	43
Colo.	1,596	1,685	1,668	1,733	27	29	210	215
N. Mex.	563	550	1,705	1,606	10	9	71	66
Ariz.	414	396	1,624	1,714	7	7	54	54
Utah	1,711	1,578	1,742	1,755	30	28	233	210
Nev.	95	98	1,587	1,649	2	2	14	14
Wash.	3,358	3,802	1,792	1,841	60	70	478	540
Oreg.	2,539	2,547	1,798	1,810	46	46	371	366
Calif.	20,534	20,583	1,838	1,885	377	388	2,541	2,625
West	33,294	33,839	1,811	1,844	603	624	4,330	4,455
U. S.	276,192	280,621	1,672	1,693	4,617	4,752	36,661	36,942

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